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ABSTRACT

This first annual report of Minnesota KIDS COUNT focuses on key indicators of children's well-being and details the condition of children in each of Minnesota's 87 counties. Minnesota KIDS COUNT--as part of a campaign by Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota and Congregations Concerned for Children to end child poverty in Minnesota--collects, analyzes, and publishes county-by-county data on the status of children and uses the data to mobilize citizens and policy makers to take action. The report is divided into seven chapters. Chapter 1 analyzes the goals of the report, while chapter 2 reviews the Minnesota KIDS COUNT findings. Chapter 3 provides information about the support systems children need. Chapter 4 introduces selected key indicators of child well-being. The indicators measure the risks children face in relation to what they need--economic security, strong birth circumstances, and protection from violence and neglect. Chapter 5 offers a county-by-county profile of the status of children. Chapter 6 provides data on the needs of children of color and analyzes related problems. Chapter 7 offers suggestions on what can be done by individuals, the community, religious congregations, business, the media, and elected officials to improve children's living conditions. A summary of the report is provided separately. (AA)

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Minnesota's Kids

ED 385 372

A Closer Look



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Minnesota Kids A Closer Look

Minnesota KIDS COUNT is part of a campaign by Children's Defense Fund - Minnesota (CDFE-MN) and Congregations Concerned for Children to end child poverty in Minnesota. Minnesota KIDS COUNT collects, analyzes, and publishes county-by-county data on the status of children and uses the data to mobilize citizens and policy makers to take action.

This first Minnesota KIDS COUNT annual report focuses on key indicators of children's well-being. Future annual reports will include new data, as well as report new data on some of the trends documented in this edition. Minnesota KIDS COUNT also publishes special reports on specific issues that impact children. Two reports, "Minnesota's Child Support System Fails to Meet Children's Needs" and "Behind from the Start — Prevention Programs Not Reaching Many Minnesota Children," were published in 1993. In order to focus on children in local communities, all Minnesota KIDS COUNT publications report data by county.

CDFE-MN is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and publishing KIDS COUNT data. Congregations Concerned for Children is responsible for disseminating the reports and working with the media. The Minnesota Extension Service distributes the reports through its statewide network.

Over the past five years, CDFE-MN and Congregations Concerned for Children have often combined their skills and resources to raise public awareness of children's unmet needs and to improve public policies affecting children. Minnesota KIDS COUNT continues this partnership on behalf of children.

SP-1 A to 503-13

A Closer Look

"The greatest threat to our national security and future comes from no external enemy but from the enemy within — in our loss of strong, moral, family, and community values and support. Parent by parent, youth by youth, voter by voter, professional by professional, congregation by congregation, club by club, community by community, foundation by foundation, corporation by corporation, city by city, county by county, state by state — all Americans must commit personally and as voters to a national crusade of conscience and action that will ensure that no child is left behind. Only we — individually and collectively — can transform our nation's priorities."

Marian Wright Edelman.
The Measure of Our Success



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The Advisory Committees of Minnesota KIDS COUNT include data specialists, media experts, and representatives from state agencies, universities and community groups concerned with the well-being of children. Minnesota KIDS COUNT thanks committee members for their time and thoughtful advice.

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Other Minnesota KIDS COUNT Publications

Minnesota KIDS COUNT will publish additional reports on trends in the well-being of the state's children in 1995, 1996 and 1997.

Minnesota KIDS COUNT is also publishing several special reports on topics related to child poverty and well-being. Two are now available: "Minnesota's Child Support System Fails to Meet Children's Needs" (spring 1993) and "Behind from the Start: Prevention Programs Not Reaching Many Minnesota Children" (fall 1993).

More copies of this report and copies of the special reports can be ordered from

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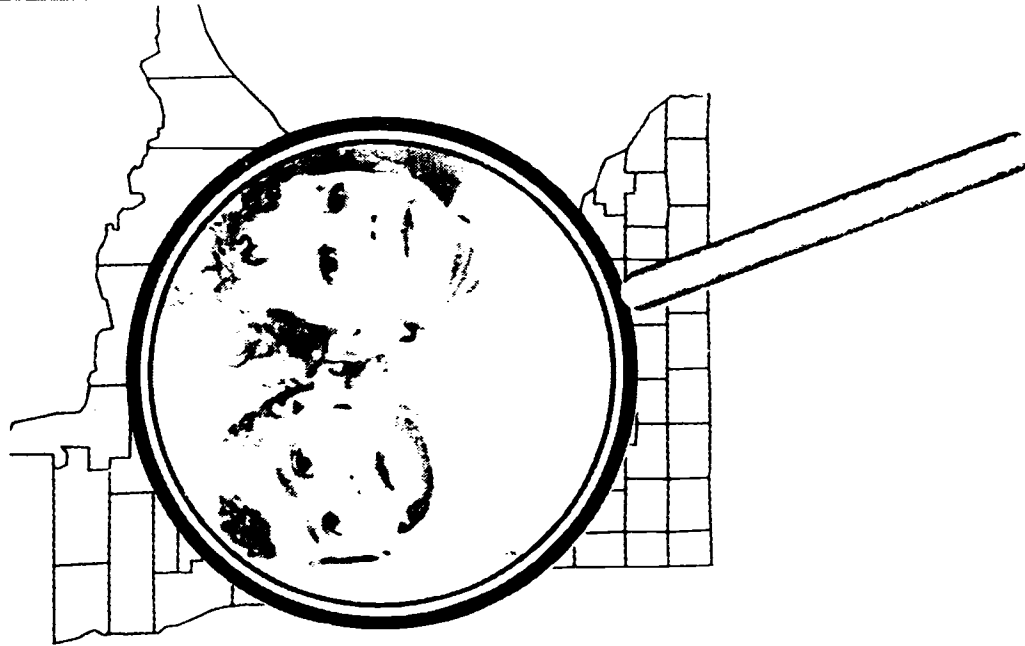
"In many Indian cultures, young children
are considered sacred gifts to the
family and to the tribe."

Wahacanka Ska Win Gough



HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

- On page 2 review the Minnesota KIDS COUNT findings.
- On page 4 look for information about the support systems children need.
- On page 17 learn about the indicators of risk to children analyzed in this report.
- On page 16 review a map of Minnesota's counties; then turn to page 19 for a county-by-county map of child poverty, the single greatest risk to a child's well-being.
- On pages 20-41 find county-by-county information about the percent of children at risk for each of the 11 indicators in two different years, the percent change between the two years, and why these circumstances pose risks to children.
- On pages 45-132 locate your county's one-page profile of the status of children.
- On page 134 find out where Minnesota's children of color live.
- On pages 135-142 learn about the disparities by race for children — in poverty, low birthweight, and failure to graduate from high school.
- On pages 143-145 decide which actions for children you will pursue at home, in the community, and at work.
- On pages 146-147 answer questions you may have about the data used in this book.
- On the last page find postcards for ordering more copies of this and other KIDS COUNT reports, for putting your name on the KIDS COUNT mailing list, and for becoming a child advocate.



1. WHY THIS BOOK

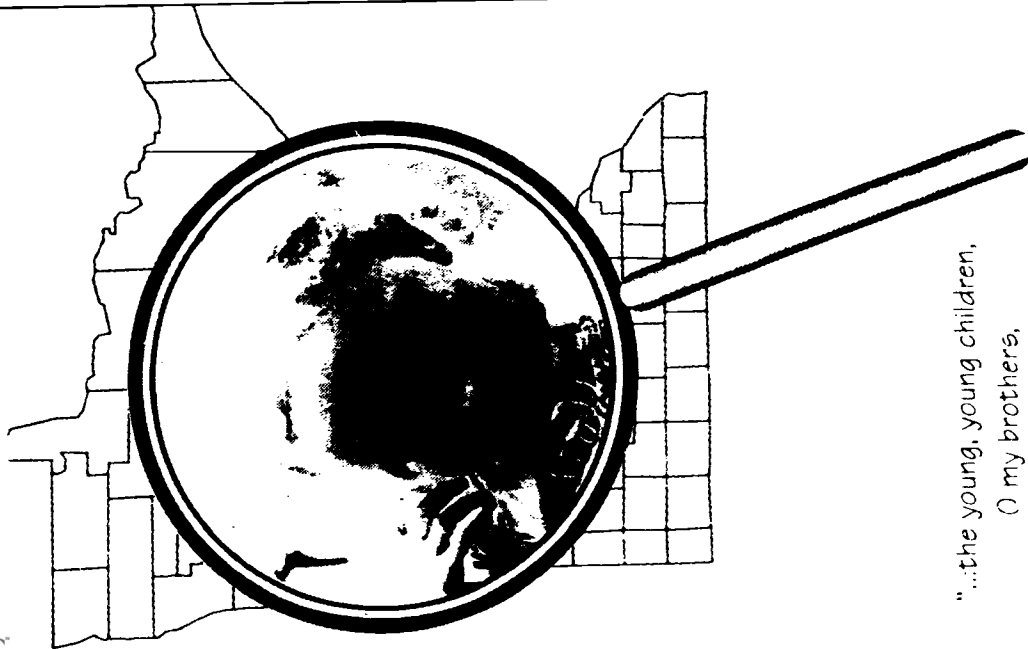
Almost every state and national organization concerned about social issues and the future of our country has published a report on children during the past few years. These reports tell us over and over that children are in trouble, that our future is in jeopardy, that we must be concerned. So, why another report?

The answer is simple. The pictures we have seen to date are massive, often focusing on all children in the country or Minnesota as a whole. They do not tell us about the children in our own backyards, allowing us to imagine that children's problems are far from home and have little to do with us.

Minnesota Kids — A Closer Look brings the children of each Minnesota county into clearer focus so that people can grasp the needs of children in their own communities and begin to address those needs. The report gives each Minnesotan the tools necessary to work in every community and at all levels of government to improve children's lives.

"If you don't understand that my children are your children, that my children's well-being is tied to you and your children's well-being, we have a problem."

Mary Azzahir,
Minneapolis Way to Grow Executive Director,
January 1994



2. KIDS COUNT FINDINGS

- The percentage of *children under age 18 living in poverty in Minnesota* grew 21.6% (from 10.2% to 12.4%) between the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This occurred despite decreases in the rate of child poverty in 44 of the 87 counties. Lake County in the northeastern part of the state saw the most extreme rate of increase — 192.9%.

Minnesota's children of color are far more likely to be poor than are white children. In 1989, 45.1% of children of color lived in poor families, as compared with 9.7% of European American children.
 - The percentage of *children living in single parent families in Minnesota* rose in every county. Statewide, the rate went from 11.8% in 1980 to 16.2% in 1990 — a 37.3% increase. Five counties saw the rate increase by more than 100%: Mille Lacs, Mahnommen, Wadena, Watonwan, and Marshall.
 - The proportion of *Minnesota children dependent on AFDC* rose by 15.7% statewide between 1986 and 1991. Forty-six counties saw increases, with Wilkin County in west central Minnesota seeing the largest — 73.4%. The rate decreased in 38 counties, with Watonwan County seeing the greatest decrease — 70.2% — and did not change in three counties.
 - The percentage of *children born to unmarried parents* grew by 36.8% between 1986 and 1991 statewide. Of the 87 counties, 80 saw increases, four saw decreases and three saw no change. Yellow Medicine County, on the southwestern side of the state, saw the largest increase — 289.7% — and Red Lake County, in the northwest corner, the largest decrease — 7%.
 - In 1986, Minnesota met the United States Year 2000 *low birthweight* goal of no more than 5% of children weighing less than 5.5 pounds at birth. By 1991, however, the percentage had grown to 5.3%, a 6% increase. The percent of children with low birthweights increased in 49 counties, decreased in 37, and stayed the same in one. The largest rate of increase — 218.8% — was found in Kanabec County, and the largest decrease — 91.5% — in Lac Qui Parle County.
- Minnesota's children of color are far more likely to have a low birthweight than are the state's European American children. In 1991, 9.1% of children of color were born weighing less than 5.5 pounds, as compared with 4.9% of European American infants.

"...the young, young children,
O my brothers,

They are weeping bitterly!

They are weeping in the playtime
of the others,

In the country of the free."

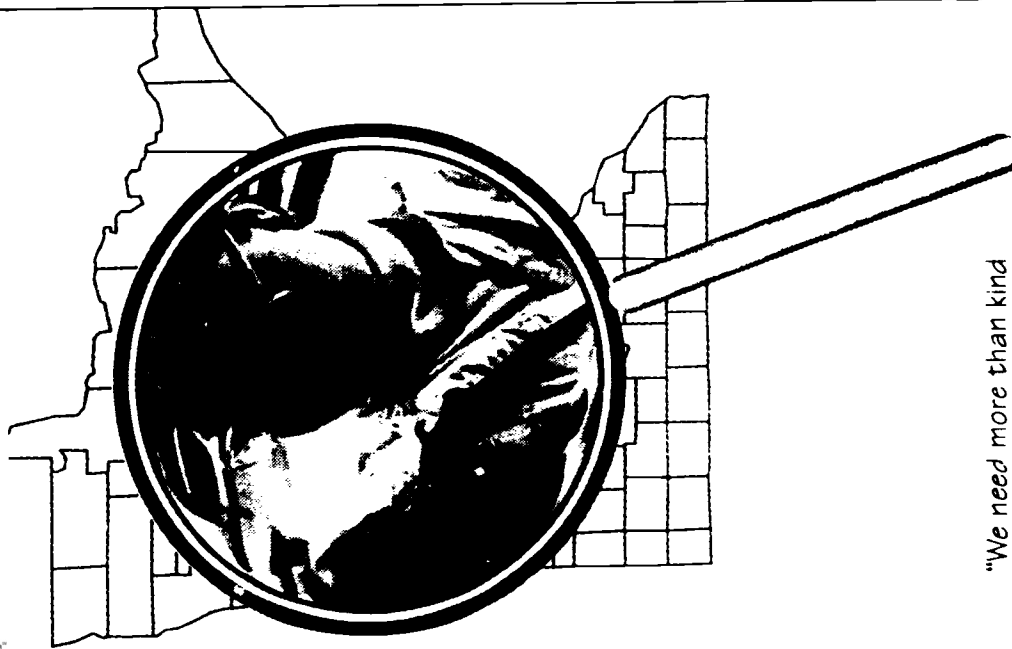
Elizabeth Barrett Browning

- The proportion of *Minnesota children born to mothers under age 18* grew by 8% between 1986 and 1991. The rate increased in 48 counties, decreased in 37 and did not change in two. Mower County on the southern border saw the most extreme growth in the rate of children born to teen mothers — 400%.
- The proportion of *Minnesota children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of schooling* rose by 12.4% between 1986 and 1991. The proportion increased in 54 counties, with the largest rate of increase occurring in Brown County — 277.3%. The rate decreased in 30 counties and did not change in three.
- The number of children for whom *abuse and neglect was substantiated in Minnesota* rose from 7,760 in 1986 to 10,224 in 1991, a 31.8% increase. Mahanomen County saw the largest proportional increase — 625%. Grant and Kittson Counties had the largest proportional decrease — 91.7% each.
- Between school years 1986-87 and 1991-92 the percentage of *children dropping out of school* before high school graduation rose by 25%. It increased in 51 counties, decreased in 31, and did not change in three (two counties did not report dropout data for 1991-92). In seven counties the rate of increase between the two years was greater than 200%: Cass, Nobles, Jackson, Carver, Grant, Red Lake, and McLeod.
- In 1991, the proportion of children of color who dropped out of school — 10.3% — was over three times that of European American children — 2.8%.
- The percentage of *crimes committed by children that are crimes against people* grew by 13.8% between 1987 and 1991. Forty-two counties saw increases, 37 saw decreases, and eight counties saw no change. Ten counties with increases had no child crimes against people in 1987. The largest rate of increase occurred in Cass County — 523.1%. Eight counties saw their rates decrease by 100%.
- The number of *violent deaths among children in Minnesota* dropped by 25.2% between 1986 and 1991. However, 10 counties that had no violent deaths among children in 1986 had one or more in 1991. Of the 25 counties with increases, Kandiyohi County in the southwestern part of the state had the largest measurable increase — 500%. Forty-one counties had decreases and 21 had no change.

Minnesotans can easily be captivated by the myth of Lake Wobegon: that our children are all above average. Yet the signs are clear that all is not well in our own backyards. These findings show that today's children will not be capable of being tomorrow's builders, teachers, farmers, and leaders unless individuals and communities act now to improve their lives.

"Since 1973, the number of Minnesota juveniles arrested for violent crimes has more than doubled. Since 1973, the number of boys arrested for aggravated assault has quadrupled, while the number of murder arrests of juveniles has quintupled. In 1990, 15-, 16- and 17-year-olds accounted for the highest number of arrests for serious crime."

Daniel Storkamp, Director Criminal Justice
Center, Minnesota Office of Strategies and
Long Range Planning



"We need more than kind
sentiment about children.
We need to draw on the rich
resources of our community to
address their needs."

Rabbi Harold Kravitz, Co-Chair,
Minnesota Rabbinical Association, 1992

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3. WHAT CHILDREN NEED

In order to grow into healthy well-adjusted contributing adults, children need economic security, a good start at birth, and protection from violence and neglect. Yet KIDS COUNT indicators show that thousands of Minnesota children do not have these very basic underpinnings.

Corporate, government, and religious leaders, as well as parents, teachers, and concerned individuals in communities throughout the state, have the tools needed to build a strong foundation under every Minnesota child. This chapter describes what is needed; chapter seven shows how individuals and communities can work together for children.

• Economic security

Children must have food, clothing, shelter, transportation, health care, and child care in order to survive. Yet, during the 1980s, child poverty in Minnesota increased 21.6% and the proportion of children in single parent homes increased by 37.3%. Between 1986 and 1991 the proportion of children receiving AFDC — the most extreme measure of poverty — rose 15.7%. These KIDS COUNT findings mean that an increasing number of families are simply unable to provide their children with basic life necessities.

THE FEDERAL POVERTY STANDARDS

The 1993 standards:

Family size	Maximum annual income
2	\$9,430
3	\$11,890
4	\$14,350
5	\$16,810
6	\$19,270

Although these are the most widely used measures of poverty, they undercount the number of people who are poor. Families cannot meet their basic needs with incomes this low. The reality is that thousands of Minnesota children with family incomes above the poverty line also live in rundown, unsafe housing, go hungry on a regular basis, and cannot afford needed health care.

Three broad strategies would ensure that no child — whether in a single or two-parent family, a family working for low wages, or a family relying on AFDC — would live in poverty:

- ensuring a living wage for every worker and supplementing the earnings of low income families as needed;
- strengthening the safety net for families who cannot send an adult into the workplace; and
- setting reasonable and enforceable child support levels based on children's needs.

Ensuring a living wage

To raise the children of working parents out of poverty, the minimum wage must be increased, the tax burden on families with low incomes reduced, and financial assistance with child care, health care, and housing guaranteed when it is needed.

A full-time minimum wage job (\$4.25/hour) cannot cover the cost of a family's housing, food, health care, transportation, and child care expenses. The average cost of these basic necessities for a working parent with two children totals \$1,933/month.¹ In comparison, a full-time job at minimum wage pays only \$736.66/month before taxes, less than half the amount needed.² Even a minimum wage of \$6.25/hour, as proposed in a bill now before Congress,³ would generate only \$1,083.33/month before taxes.

The federal Earned Income Credit (EIC) and state Working Family Credit (WFC) are currently the best way to increase incomes of working parents who cannot earn enough to support their families. A Minnesota parent of two children working at minimum wage in 1993 is eligible for an additional \$1,737.65 in combined EIC and WFC credits. The basic federal credit for a family with two or more children will grow from \$1,511 in 1993 to \$3,370 in 1996.

A mother with four children became homeless in 1993 and had to move into a shelter in Minneapolis. When their EIC refund from the mother's part-time job arrived, they used it for a rent deposit and to pay an outstanding phone bill. Moving to the new apartment and getting a phone helped the family stabilize economically and emotionally. Later the family received housing assistance and began paying only 30% of their income for rent.

THE EIC AND WFC POSITIVE STEPS FOR CHILDREN

The federal Earned Income Credit (EIC) and Minnesota's companion Working Family Credit (WFC) provide tax refunds to low income working families with dependent children. Together these programs can raise the annual income of a family depending on one full-time minimum wage job by nearly 20%. In 1992, 136,000 Minnesota families received average refunds of \$960 from the combined EIC and WFC. For many, the credits meant an additional month of family income.⁴

Child care, health care, and housing assistance should be available to families who, even with tax credits, still cannot support their children.

- *Child Care.* Lack of affordable child care is too often the stumbling block for a low or moderate income family trying to "make it." Outside the metropolitan area, the average cost of care for a toddler in a center is \$448.50/month. In the metropolitan area, it is \$474.25/month.⁵ Care for infants and children with special needs costs even more.

Minnesota's child care assistance program shares the cost with parents, providing subsidies based on family size and income. However, the program does not reach all eligible children, as evidenced by a waiting list of over 6,200 families. With an investment of another \$32 million/year these waiting families could buy child care and go to work or participate in training programs.

- *Health Care.* Since passage of the Children's Health Plan in 1987, Minnesota has led the way in sharing the cost of preventive health care with parents. With expansions in Medical Assistance, and passage of the 1992 MinnesotaCare legislation, nearly all of the state's children have financial access to health care through private insurance or a government-subsidized program.

A gap still remains, however, for children whose parents' jobs neither include health insurance, nor pay enough for the family to purchase insurance independently. While these families are eligible for MinnesotaCare, which charges monthly premiums on a sliding scale, evidence is developing that the combined cost of the premiums and co-pays are too high and are forcing some families out of the program.

All government supported health insurance programs, including MinnesotaCare and the proposed national plan, must be realistic in their estimates of what low income families can afford in premiums and co-payments. If they are not, Minnesota will see an increase, not a decrease, in the number of children going without necessary health care.

- *Housing.* In the 1960s families could expect to spend 25% of their incomes on housing. But in 1989, over three-fourths of Minnesota households with incomes under \$10,000 spent more than 30% of their incomes for housing.⁶ Some had to use all of their income for housing.⁷ Housing costs have gone up at a much faster rate than has the minimum wage or AFDC. This has resulted in increasing numbers of children living in condemned and unsafe housing or becoming homeless.

Communities throughout Minnesota have initiated public and private housing programs for people with low to moderate incomes. But more are needed. Local and state government should develop and fund comprehensive housing policies that will increase subsidies available to low income families, improve the condition of currently available rental property, and develop new homes to be purchased or rented by low income families.

To assure all children access to adequate financial support, the minimum wage must be raised, Minnesota must invest more resources in its safety net, and all parents must meet their child support obligations.

Child care assistance means the difference between "making it" and going on welfare for Patricia, a mother in Blue Earth County with two children. Patricia works from 6:00 a.m.-2:30 p.m., earning \$5.93/hr as a nursing assistant. At full cost, her child care would be \$3.00/hr and take more than half her wages. On the sliding fee child care program, she pays only \$20.00/mo for child care.

"We are guilty of many mistakes and sins,
but our worst crime is abandonment of
the child,
neglecting the fountain of life.
Many things we need can wait.
The child cannot."

Gabriela Mistral

Fortunately, thousands of Minnesota children have fathers like Tom. Divorced when his son, Mark, was five, Tom paid child support until Mark had finished high school, then paid virtually all of his college expenses. Tom says he always felt a strong moral and financial commitment to Mark and considered child support one of his normal living expenses.

Strengthening the safety net

Minnesota's safety net is failing children. Families receiving AFDC — the "welfare" program designed to provide at least minimal economic support for children — cannot even afford a decent two-bedroom apartment and three meals a day.⁸ Minnesota's monthly AFDC grant is \$532/month for a family of three, 46% below poverty. Two-thirds of all AFDC recipients are children. This means that in 1991 during each month an average of 115,512 Minnesota children, who depended on AFDC for financial support, lived in deep poverty.⁹

While the state and federal governments jointly fund AFDC, states set the amount of financial support provided families. Grants should be raised in Minnesota so that children receiving AFDC do not live in poverty.

In addition to setting the amount of support for families on AFDC, states also run programs to help families get off assistance and into jobs. In Minnesota 2,365 parents left AFDC in 1991, largely through training, education, and job services offered by STRIDE, Minnesota's employment and training program. Unfortunately, the average wage of a Minnesota family leaving AFDC to take a job is \$6.48/hour; so many families continue to need child care, health, and/or housing assistance. Parents who leave AFDC to take a job get one year of "transition" child care. Since one out of five families whose transition year ended in fiscal year 1993 were forced to return to AFDC,¹⁰ it is clear that one year of additional assistance is not enough.

In April 1994, Minnesota will launch the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). A pilot program, MFIP will allow parents receiving AFDC to work and continue receiving assistance until they are earning enough to support their families. During MFIP's five-year demonstration phase, the program will be available to approximately 8% of families receiving AFDC.

To help families bridge the gap between welfare and work, Minnesota should fully fund the STRIDE program and include more families in the MFIP demonstration.

Setting and enforcing reasonable child support

Child support paid in full and on time can mean the difference between poverty and economic security for children of divorced and never-married parents. Yet Minnesota's system for establishing paternity and setting and enforcing child support is not working. In a separate special report, Minnesota KIDS COUNT found that almost one-third of the children in Minnesota's child support system lack even an order for support. The average order for all children in the system is \$116/month, less than a quarter of the minimum cost of raising a child today in this state.¹¹ Thousands of non-custodial parents either cannot or will not pay the full amount ordered, which brings the average amount collected per child down to \$77/month.

Andrew's mother Margo called the Minnesota Department of Human Services for a copy of the Recognition of Parentage materials after she heard about them on the evening news. It is exactly what she and Andrew's father, who lives in another state, need so that Andrew can be added to his dad's employer-based health insurance policy. Margo said she felt so relieved after hearing the newscast she was too excited to sleep.

Ben's mother calls him a "WIC kid." Pregnant and poor during the mid-70s, Ben's mom received WIC coupons for herself during pregnancy, then for Ben's formula during his first year. Today, Ben attends college and plans to become a high school math teacher.

There are several reasons for the lack of sufficient child support including inadequate guidelines, low rates of paternity establishment for children of unmarried parents, lack of simplicity and uniformity in the child support system, and low wages for non-custodial parents. Minnesota has taken a positive step by creating an expedited procedure for establishing paternity. Beginning January 1, 1994, unmarried parents can sign a Recognition of Parentage and immediately establish their child's paternity. Legal connections between children and their fathers give children identity, access to genetic information, and financial benefits, including the right to child support.

Further changes to the child support system would benefit children. Child support guidelines should be simplified and made less discretionary so that attorneys and judges will not be needed to set levels of support. A statewide administrative process for setting and enforcing support should be available to parents without attorneys. Training and job placement programs should be available to non-custodial parents who need jobs in order to meet their child support obligations.

• A good beginning

In addition to economic security, children need the best possible circumstances at birth. Yet Minnesota KIDS COUNT finds that many early indicators of risk have grown worse for Minnesota children. Between 1986 and 1991, the rate of births to unmarried parents rose by 36.8%, births to mothers under age 18 rose by 8%, and births to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education rose by 12.4%. During the same period the rate of babies with a low birthweight increased 6%.

To get Minnesota children off to a better start in life, Minnesota KIDS COUNT recommends:

- full funding for supplemental nutrition programs;
- improved access to health care; and
- community action to encourage teenagers to delay childbearing.

Nutrition

Good prenatal nutrition helps develop a child's brain and raise birthweight. Children born too early and at too low a birthweight (under 5.5 pounds) are at much higher risk for death during infancy or serious health problems (examples: blindness, cerebral palsy, and mental retardation) and later developmental handicaps.¹²

The best way to ensure that pregnant women get the nutrition they need is to fully fund WIC (Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children). WIC provides foods such as milk, cereal, juice, and peanut butter, plus nutrition education, to pregnant women and children under age five with family incomes below 185% of poverty (\$21,996/year for a family of three).

WIC benefits both families and taxpayers. Every WIC dollar invested in the health of a pregnant

women saves \$1.92-\$4.21 in Medical Assistance costs that might otherwise be incurred in caring for the mother. By raising infants' birthweights, WIC saves Medical Assistance \$12,000-\$15,000 in later medical care every time a very low birthweight is prevented.¹²

Although Minnesota is one of 26 states to supplement federal funding, its WIC program can serve only two-thirds of eligible women and children statewide. An additional \$25 million/year (in 1993 dollars) would assure that all eligible women and children in the state could receive WIC.

Universal access to health care

In order for children to get off to a good start in life, pregnant women and young children also need access to health care. As discussed earlier, nearly all Minnesota children now have financial access to health care. However, that is only part of the picture. Thousands of children continue to experience barriers to health care created by distance, language, literacy, and culture.

In rural Minnesota, families often must travel an hour or more each way to a doctor's office. These long distances often prevent families with limited incomes and little access to transportation from obtaining preventive health care. Some families also go without needed care because parents hesitate to go places where they themselves cannot communicate, feel unwelcome, or believe they will be treated with disrespect.¹⁴ Unfortunately, these barriers result in pregnant women going without critically needed prenatal care and children going without immunizations and other needed preventive care. In the long run, the children may suffer from preventable health problems and society will pay for more expensive care and special education.

To assure universal health care access for children, Minnesota needs to develop a better geographic distribution of health care resources and ensure that clinics and hospitals break down other barriers, such as language and literacy.

Delaying childbearing

While a few adolescents may be prepared for the economic, emotional, and spiritual responsibilities of parenthood, most are not. They have not yet completed high school, have few, if any, work skills, and have not yet had a chance themselves to finish childhood. Also, few teenage girls are married at the time they give birth, which usually means their children start life with the economic and emotional support of only one parent. According to the Minnesota Department of Health's annual report, 80% of births to adolescents in 1991 were to unmarried mothers.¹⁵

Research indicates that a teenage girl's or boy's self-image, sense of place in the community, and socioeconomic status more strongly influence choices about early parenthood than any other factor. Those with adequate family incomes, high self-esteem, and a belief that adulthood will bring a satisfying career

In Minneapolis, Way To Grow projects employ home visitors to work with the families of children 0-6. Their goal is to help families prepare children to succeed in school. In addition to modeling parenting skills and playing with the children, the home visitors help families assess their needs and connect with community resources. Family needs vary from parent support groups, to getting library cards, to registering for AFDC and housing assistance. Public health nurses, social workers, and parent educators provide back-up to the home visitors whose primary qualifications are strong communication and parenting skills.

and role in the community have a much easier time delaying childbearing than do teenagers whose life experience tells them that adulthood holds little or no promise.¹⁶

Communities, schools, government, families, and congregations all have roles to play in giving teens faith in themselves and their futures. Successful strategies employed in communities across the country include mentorships for children in grade school, junior high, and high school; special academic assistance for students who have trouble keeping up with their peers; informal connections between adults and kids at risk for early parenting; and youth community service.¹⁷ These actions build on the child's inner strengths and natural resilience, encourage thoughtful, informed choices, and have a positive effect on other aspects of living. Confidential family planning services should also be available for adolescents who plan to become, or are, sexually active.

No program builds self-esteem, however, as well as a solid education, a good job, and real hope for the future. When children see their parents in jobs that support the family, their self-esteem increases and they can begin to visualize a future for themselves. Public agencies and private businesses must work together to develop jobs that will support families and give children hope.

• Protection from violence and neglect

Minnesota KIDS COUNT found troubling signs of increasing violence and neglect in children's lives. The most obvious is that the number of children for whom neglect and abuse were substantiated rose by 31.8% between 1986 and 1991. The increasing violence of children's crimes is another indicator of trouble. Although the majority of their crimes continue to be property and status offenses, the proportion causing direct harm to people — crimes such as murder, robbery, assault, and rape — increased by 13.8% between 1987 and 1991.

The rising rate of school dropouts can be an indicator of violence and neglect in children's families, as well as the inability of education programs to meet children's needs. Between school years 1986-87 and 1991-92, Minnesota's overall school dropout rate rose by 25%, from 2.8% to 3.5%. The statewide average, however, hides the much higher rates experienced by certain groups of children. In 1991, 14.1% of African American students dropped out of school, as did 13% of American Indian students, and 11.3% of Hispanic students. Among "signs of trouble" only the number of children who died violently improved between the mid-1980s and the early 1990s.

A neighbor reported a family to Hennepin County Child Protection for neglect because the children spent every afternoon alone. It turned out that both parents were holding down full-time minimum wage jobs that didn't offer benefits, and they couldn't afford child care. After the report to Child Protection, the mother quit her job in order to be at home with the children. Without her earnings, however, the family went deeper in debt, and the mother had to return to work. Again, someone called Child Protection. This time, a Child Protection worker helped the family solve the problem by finding affordable child care.

School, community, and family must begin early in children's lives to work together protecting children from violence and neglect. To create a safe, nurturing environment for all children, Minnesota KIDS COUNT recommends:

- economic security;
- more comprehensive child care policies;
- programs for parents; and
- safer communities.

Economic security

Poverty does not cause child abuse. It does, however, increase stress and frustrations, which can lead to abuse. Poverty also plays an enormous role in the neglect of children. In their study, Wattenberg and Cassidy found that child neglect represented 45% of all substantiated cases of abuse and neglect in Minnesota between 1984 and 1990, and that the neglect was almost always a result of family poverty.¹⁸ During this same period, substantiated cases of neglect increased 56%.

An effective preventive strategy for reducing child neglect is to guarantee family economic security. As mentioned earlier, families without economic resources cannot provide basic necessities for their children. It is no solution simply to categorize these children as "neglected."

Comprehensive child care policies

Nurturing children takes time. Yet the majority of parents in Minnesota work outside the home (nearly all fathers and 72% of mothers of children under age 18) and must turn to others for care for their children. Quality child care and a variety of after-school programs for older children are needed. Family leave must be available for parents with newborn or ill children. Head Start must continue to expand in order to serve eligible children whose parents work outside the home.

Family leave and child care policies work together to nurture children. In Minnesota, new parents are entitled to at least six weeks of unpaid leave when they have a newborn or newly adopted child; parents working for large companies can also take leave to care for a sick child. However, low income parents cannot afford to take unpaid leave. Paid family leave should be available to families with very young children by linking subsidized child care with parental leave or extending the child care tax credit to parents who stay at home. The bill before the 1994 Minnesota Legislature to extend the child care tax credit to parents who decide to stay at home is a step in the right direction.

Head Start is a cost-effective pre-school program for children in low income families. The program prepares children for school and provides their families with a wide range of services, including

Pilgrim Academy provides quality, low-cost child care and early education to families in the Summit-University neighborhood of St. Paul. Pilgrim Baptist Church, its home congregation, provides financial support. Members of Pilgrim Baptist formed and

contributed to the "Hundred Dollar Club" to help with the original start-up costs. St. Peter Claver Catholic Church, where the program is housed, supports the Academy by reducing the rent.



"The walks and talks we have with our children ... have a great deal to do with the values they will cherish as adults."

Edith F. Hunter, educator

Members of the Cass Lake/Walker League of Women Voters headed an 18-month community effort to build a playground for the children of Cass Lake. They raised funds and in-kind contributions; contracted with Robert Leathers Company of Ithaca, New York, for the design; and obtained permission from the school board to build on school property. The architect worked with local children during the design phase, then directed the construction which was done by volunteers. Called "Dreamcatcher Park," the park can now accommodate 200 children at a time (450 children are enrolled in the school).

parenting education. An additional \$66 million (in 1993 dollars) in state and/or federal funding would bring the current level of Head Start services to all eligible Minnesota children.

The single most important factor in ensuring quality child care is preventing turnover of child care workers. Yet child care teachers in Minnesota start at an average \$6.50/hour or \$13,520/year.¹⁹ Minnesota should continue to explore ways to increase child care worker wages, in order to both improve the quality of care for children and to create worthwhile jobs for parents.

Programs for parents

Proven, cost-effective measures for preventing violence to children include parent education, parent support groups, respite care, and home visits from trained community members. Through these strategies people with experiential wisdom as well as academic knowledge teach new parents what children need and how to handle the inevitable frustrations without resorting to violence. They also give parents who are stressed from unending responsibilities at home and on the job an opportunity to leave their children in safe hands for a few hours.

Safer communities

In addition to stable homes and families, children need safe and nurturing communities. Children do not feel safe now. A recent national poll of parents and children found that violent crime is the primary fear of a majority of children.²⁰

Public leaders, from President Clinton to local school principals, are expressing their increasing alarm at the level of violence in today's society. Nowhere can the devastating effects of that violence be seen more clearly than in the lives of our children — children murdered senselessly, children living with guns in their homes and communities, children killing other children, and children choosing suicide when they can no longer bear their pain.

There is no single key to stopping the violence in children's lives. But there are many changes that together will begin to turn the tide of violence. In addition to nurturing children from an early age, helping adults to be good parents and increasing economic security, Minnesotans should support gun control, reduce children's exposure to glamorized and graphic violence in the media, and teach mediation and conflict-resolution skills from an early age.

• A closer look at ourselves

The trends revealed in this closer look at Minnesota's children are disheartening, but reversible. The power for change rests in our hands. How do we begin?

We begin with understanding children are full human beings placed in our care temporarily. They need us to walk with them, offering protection and guidance, as they grow toward adulthood.

Our call to action begins with the children in our own lives. We must accept responsibility for their care, be there when they need us, and put their needs before our own. We need to encourage and support them in difficult times and celebrate the good times. We must make sure we meet their needs, not use them to meet ours.

How we treat children molds how they value themselves and treat others. "If children live with criticism, they learn to condemn. If children live with hostility, they learn to fight...If children live with encouragement, they learn confidence. If children live with fairness, they learn justice." *

If we want our children to value justice, we must redistribute resources so families with children are not in poverty. If we want our young people to delay sexual activity and pregnancy, we must model responsible behavior as adults and reflect that behavior in television, movies, and music. If we want children to value peace, we must treat them non-violently and teach them to resolve conflict peacefully.

This responsibility does not end at our front doors. As adults, we are responsible for the well-being of all children in our community, our state, and our nation. It is our job to assure that children have first claim on our resources and attention. Children who find a responsive world, one that meets their basic needs for food, shelter, clothing, and nurturing, will experience trust and security and will imagine a future.

Often, what we see in our children mirrors the society adults form. As you look at the image of the children in your county, what do you see? Minnesota KIDS COUNT calls all of us to a new understanding of who children are and a renewed acceptance of responsibility for the children in our lives and communities.

* Adapted from Dorothy Law Nolte's poem in the July 1972 issue of *Baptist Leader*.

"This is what no one warns you about,
when you decide to have children. There
is so much written about the cost and
the changes in your way of life, but no
one ever tells you that what they are
going to hand you in the hospital is
power, whether you want it or not."

Anna Quindlen



Minnesota Kids

Indicators of Risk

Children in poverty

Children in single parent families

Children dependent on AFDC

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than

12 years of education

Children abused and neglected

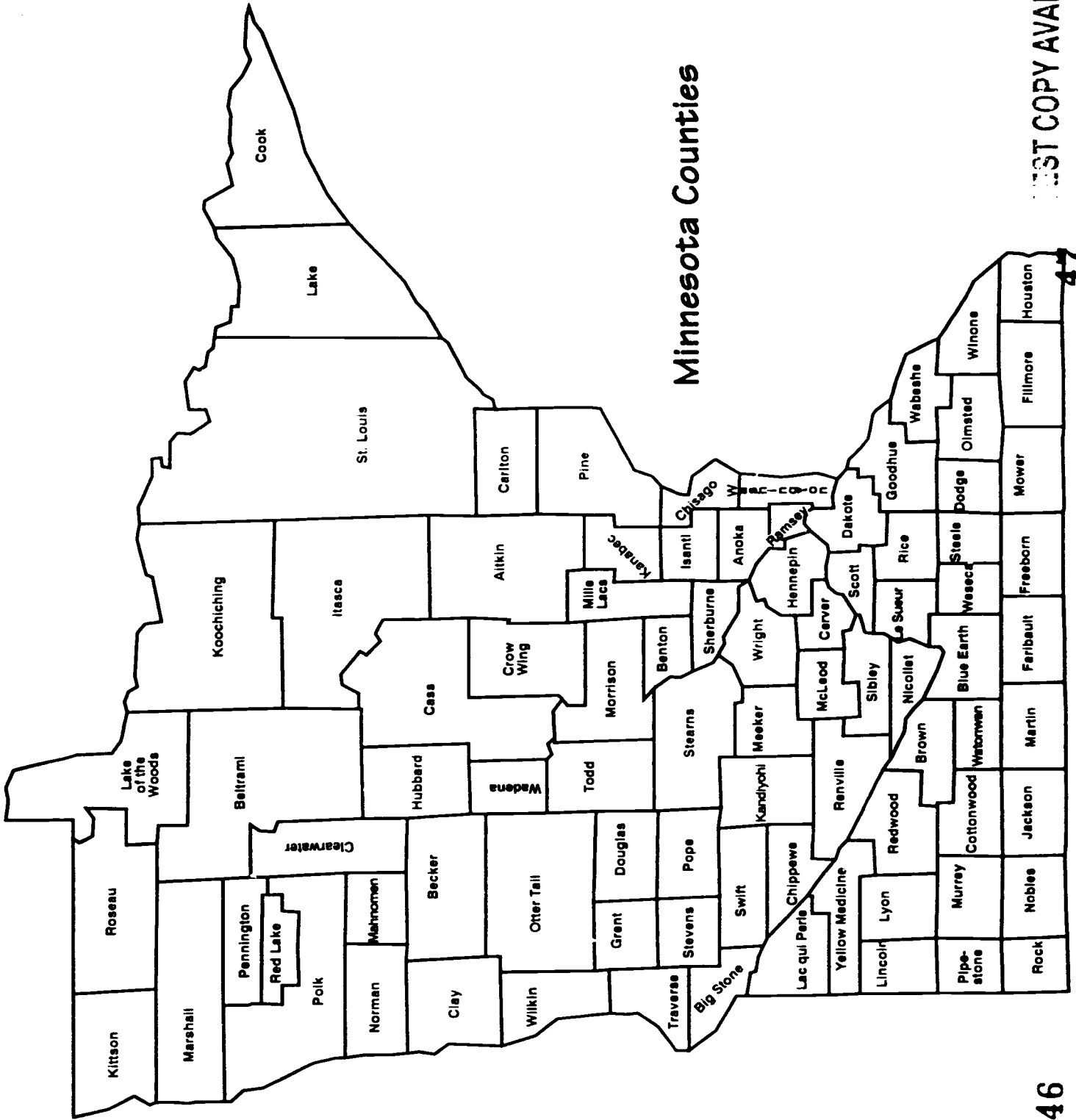
Children dropping out of school

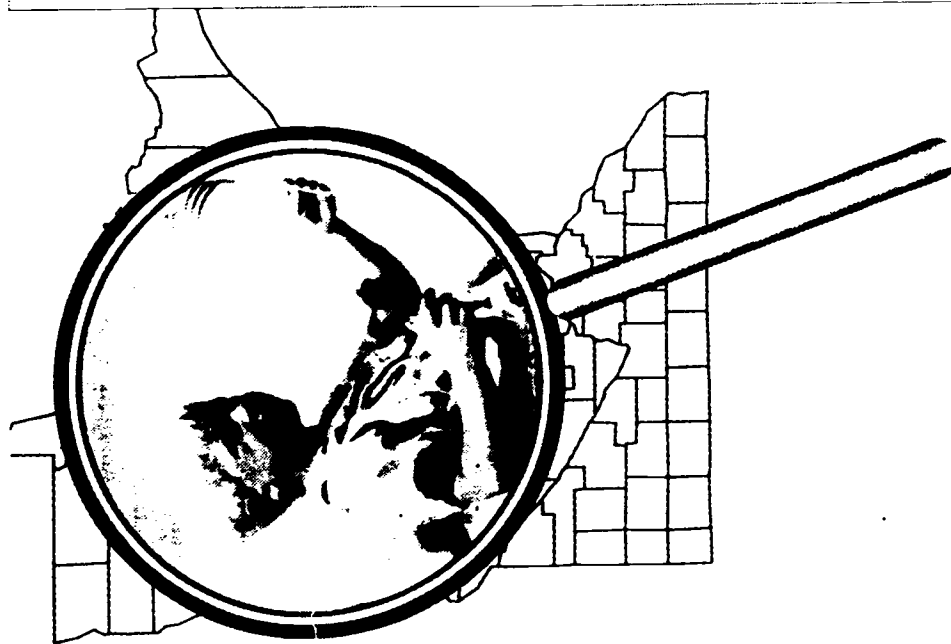
Children's crimes against people

Children dying violently

kids
count
minnesota
1994 Report

46





"We know this generation will not pass this way again."

Bishop David W. Olson,
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America,
Minneapolis Area Synod

4. INDICATORS OF RISK TO MINNESOTA'S CHILDREN

In order to take a closer look at children in communities across the state, Minnesota KIDS COUNT selected key indicators of child well-being. The indicators measure the risks children face in relation to what they need — economic security, strong birth circumstances, and protection from violence and neglect.

The majority of Minnesota's children are faring well: they are economically secure, begin life with the personal and family resources they need, and are growing up in safe environments. However, thousands of Minnesota's children do not have these basic underpinnings, and trends are moving in the wrong direction.

Minnesota KIDS COUNT chose three broad groups of indicators to show how well Minnesota children are doing.

"*Family Economics*" shows the extent to which children are at risk because their families are unable to provide for their basic needs. Three indicators are included in this grouping:

- children living in poverty
- children living in single parent families
- children dependent on AFDC

"*Birth Circumstances*" includes factors present when a child is born that indicate whether the child is likely to be poor or suffer serious health problems. Four indicators are included in this grouping:

- children born to unmarried parents
- birthweight less than 5.5 pounds
- children born to mothers who are less than age 18
- children born to mothers who have fewer than 12 years education

"*Signs of Trouble*" provides a measure of the level of violence in children's lives. Four indicators are included in this grouping:

- substantiated child abuse and neglect
- school dropout
- crimes against people committed by children
- child suicides, homicides, and other violent deaths

Few of these indicators stand alone in a child's life. Rather, they tend to be inter-related and connected to poverty. For instance, a teenage mother is more likely than not to be single, have fewer than 12 years of education and be poor, which puts her child at high risk for low birthweight and therefore more susceptible to severe illness, disabilities, and difficulty learning. One in 12 new families in Minnesota in 1990 was headed by an unmarried teen mother who had not finished high school. When these factors — lack of education, mother under age 18, and parents who are not married — occur in combination, children are at great risk for long term poverty and family instability.

While Minnesotans must be concerned about risks to children, indicators should never be read as *determinants* of children's futures. Personal resilience, supportive family and friends, and linkages to community resources make a critical difference, doing much to alleviate the effects of poverty, abuse, and lack of a formal education. Conversely, the absence of any obvious risk indicators in a child's life should not be read as a certain "all clear" sign. Children born into material comfort and stable families are also subject to illness, isolation, developmental problems, violence, and early parenthood.

Personal resilience, a supportive family and linkages to community resources make a critical difference, doing much to alleviate the effects of poverty, abuse, and lack of a formal education.

How to Read the Tables

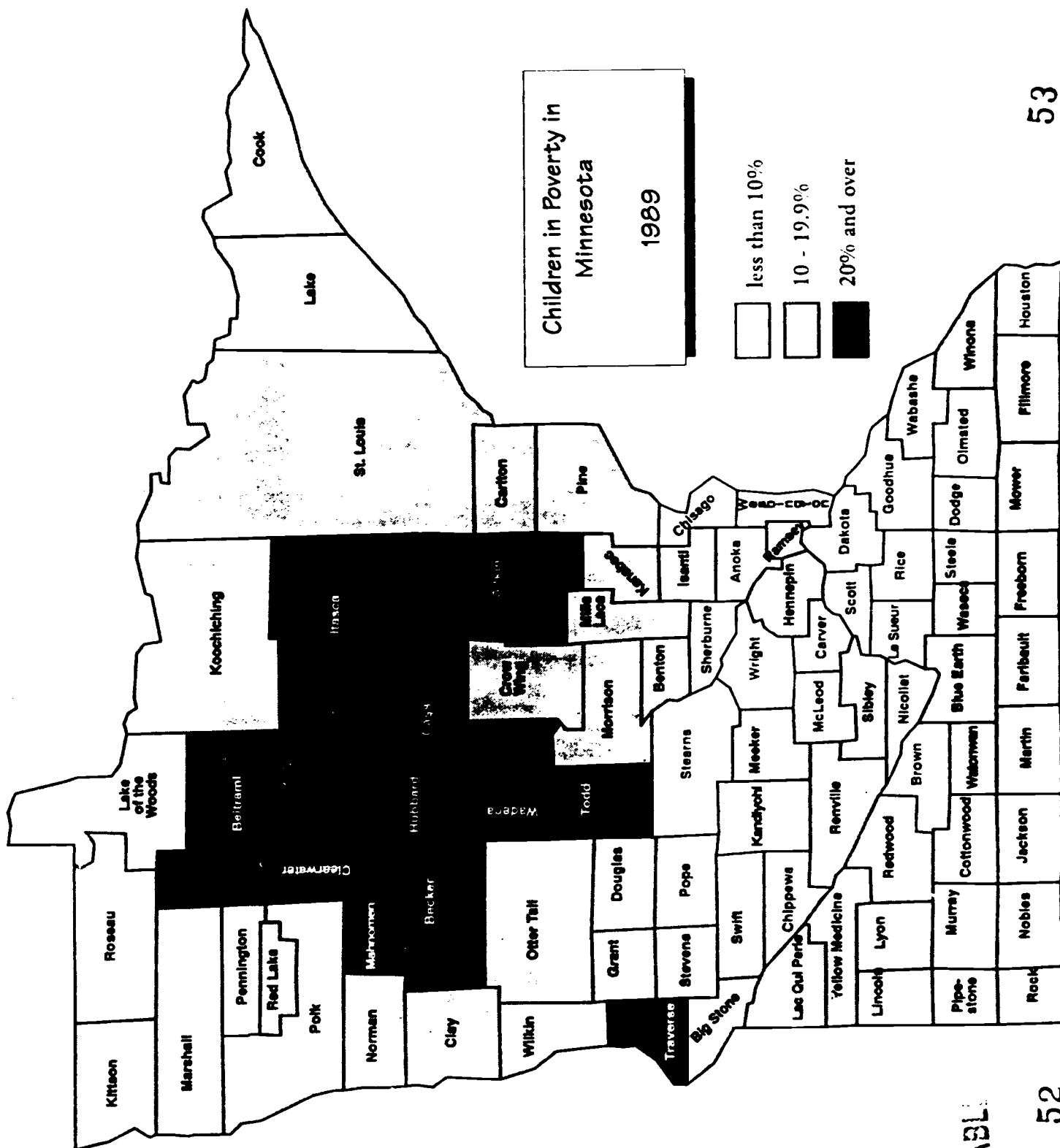
The following tables, one for each indicator, present data for a base year and for the most recent year for which complete county-by-county data are available. The tables also show the percent change between the base and current years.

Data concerning population, poverty and single parent households are from the 1980 and 1990 censuses. The Minnesota Department of Education provided data for calculating school dropout rates in school years 1986-87 and 1991-92. The Supreme Court of Minnesota provided data on child crime for the years 1987 and 1991. The Minnesota Departments of Health and Human Services provided the data for all other indicators using 1986 as the base year and 1991 as the current year.

Minnesota KIDS COUNT presents most data for the base and current years in percentage form, in order to show the relative magnitude of the problem for children. The exceptions are child abuse and child death by violence. Because the whole numbers are small in comparison to the total child population, the percentages look tiny and could therefore be interpreted as insignificant. Where violence is concerned, however, any number above zero spells a significant risk to children. For this reason, the tables use whole numbers for child abuse and neglect and child death by violence.

The percent change between the base year and the current year indicates whether children's lives are getting better or worse over time. It is the key to beginning to understand how well communities are caring for children.

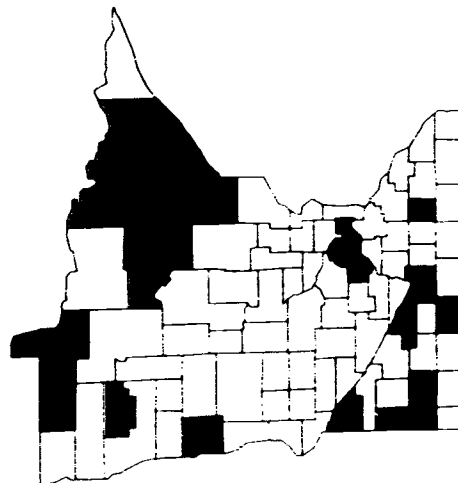
The percent change between the base year and the current year indicates whether children's lives are getting better or worse over time.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Children in Poverty

County Changes for this Indicator



- 10 BEST**
- Lake of the Woods
 - Lincoln
 - Roseau
 - Pipestone
 - Murray
 - Red Lake
 - Dodge
 - Lac Qui Parle
 - Brown
 - Carver
- 10 WORST**
- Lake
 - St. Louis
 - Itasca
 - Clay
 - Ramsey
 - Carlton
 - Pennington
 - Hennepin
 - Martin
 - Blue Earth

Statewide Statistics

1980 Census 1990 Census % Change

Children under age 18* 1,156,539 1,146,790 -.8%

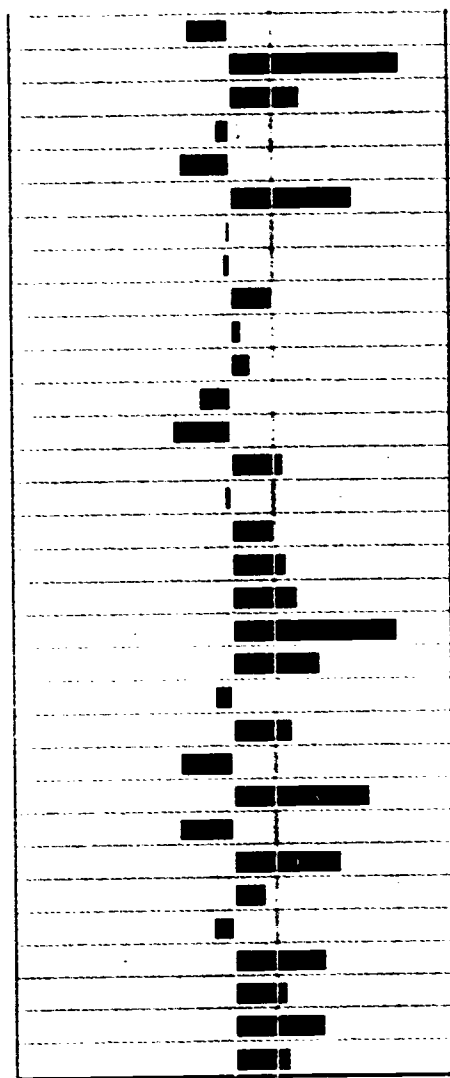
Children living in poverty
Number 117,967 142,202 +20.5%
Proportion 10.2% 12.4% +21.6%

Median family income for all families
with children \$22,213 \$39,939 +79.8%

(Income figures not converted to constant dollars)

*Poverty is calculated for all children except those living in institutions, military barracks, college dormitories, and (if under age 15) in homes of non-relatives.

Changed for the Better
State Change 21.6%
Changed for the Worse



County Change

1990 Census

1980 Census

County

21.1%	26.2%	21.1%	5.2%	7.3%	40.4%	23.0%	28.2%	41.0%	-8.7%	13.4%	18.6%	16.4%	10.0%	14.8%	8.5%	-24.1%	15.2%	61.7%	-23.4%	4.9%	29.5%	26.1%	-7.4%	15.1%	9.3%	38.8%	14.5%	74.7%	28.8%	30.0%	15.1%	17.9%	18.8%	-2.1%	5.4%	22.7%	-26.0%	13.7%	-13.7%	7.8%	3.7%	19.2%	12.4%	8.1%	-2.4%	16.0%	-1.2%	55.3%	-22.2%	9.8%	21.4%	-5.7%	31.2%	10.1%	7.7%	11.9%	18.4%	-18.5%
Anoka	Beltrami	Benton	Big Stone	Blue Earth	Brown	Carlton	Carver	Cass	Chippewa	Chicago	Clay	Clearwater	Cook	Cottonwood	Crow Wing	Dakota	Dodge	Douglas	Faribault	Fillmore	Freeborn	Goodhue	Grant	Hennepin	Houston	Hubbard	Isanti	Itasca	Jackson																													

Indicator Description

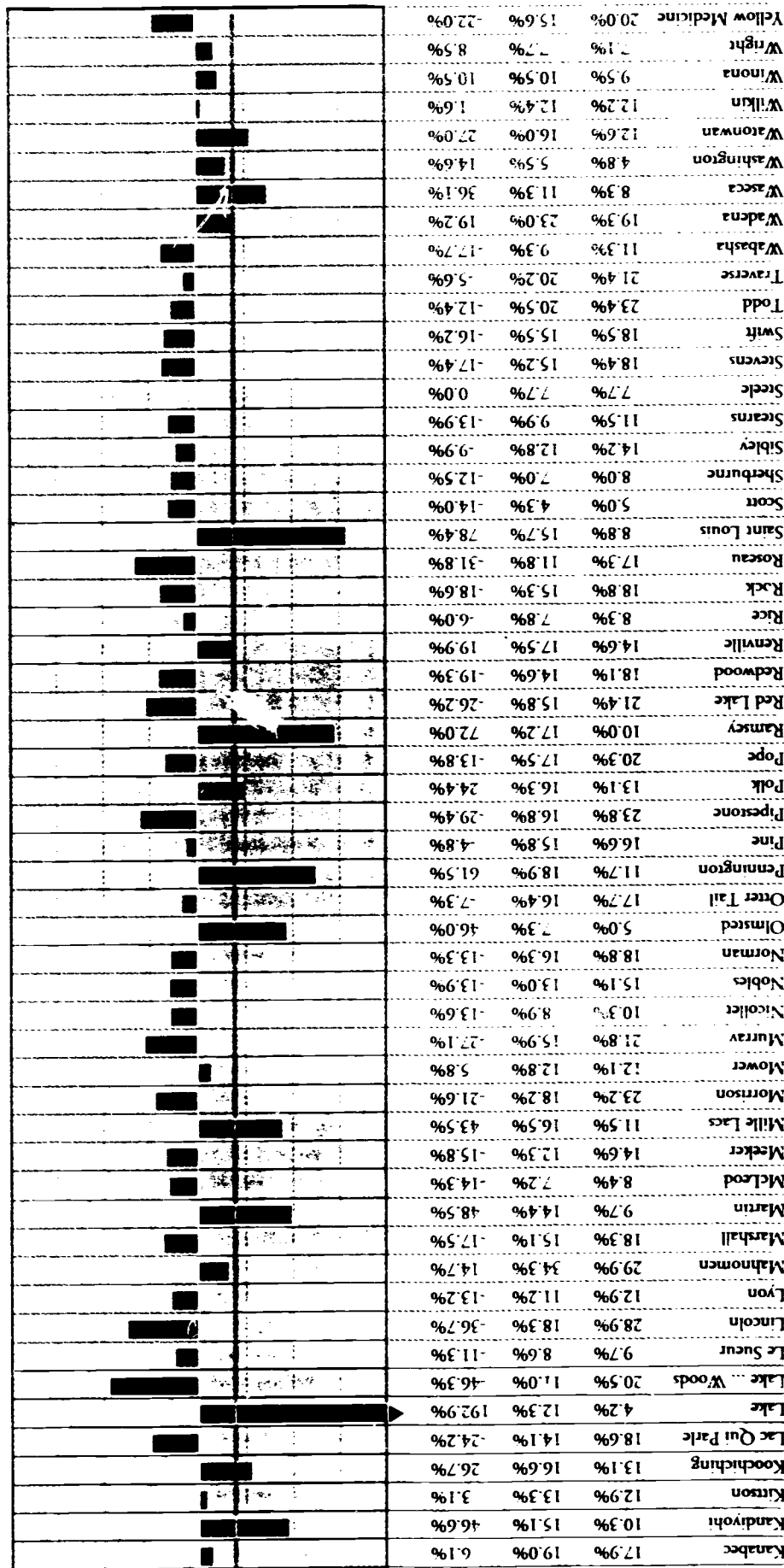
Children living in poverty are at high risk for malnutrition, hunger, cold, poor housing, frequent moves that interrupt family stability and schooling, and high levels of personal and family stress. These problems can interfere with intellectual, physical and emotional development and therefore cause long-term devastation to a child's journey toward adulthood.

Minnesota KIDS COUNT uses the federal poverty line to measure the number of children who are poor. Some poor children must rely

primarily on AFDC, while others live on the incomes of parents earning minimal wages. The poverty guidelines are so low, however, that thousands of children living above the poverty line are also at risk.

Children in Minnesota are getting poorer. According to the 1990 Census, 12.4% of children (142,202) under age 18 were living in poverty in 1989, a 21.6% increase over the 1979 level. Forty-two counties showed increases ranging from 1.6% to 192.9%, 44 showed

decreases, and one no change. The counties with the highest rates of poverty in 1989 form a cluster in the north central part of the state, and those with lowest form a ring around Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, center of the state's largest metropolitan area (see map on page 19).



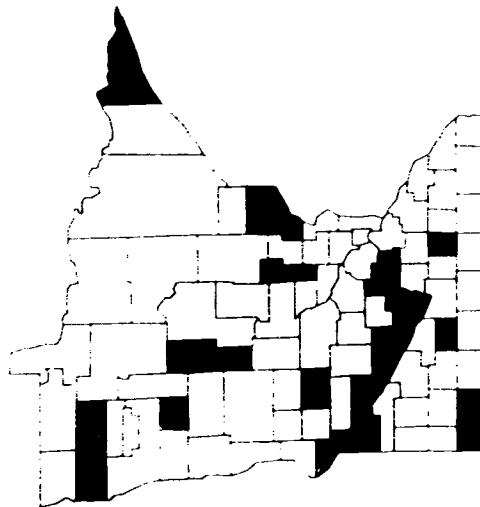
Children in Single Parent Households

County Changes for this Indicator

Changed
for the
Better

State
Change
37.3%

Changed
for the
Worse



BEST

Carver
La. Qui Pude
Pike
Shelby
Cook
Scott
Harrison
Big Stone
Steele
Shoofly

WORST

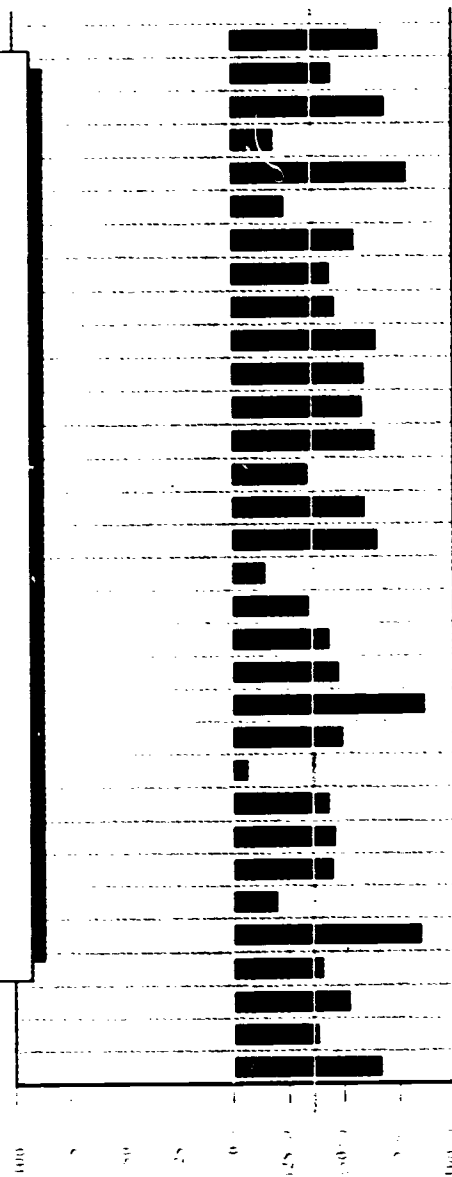
Marshall
Warren
Madison
Mills
Renville
Sibley
Pope
Rock
Chippewa

Statewide Statistics

	1980 Census	1990 Census	% Change
Children under age 18*	1,133,632	1,120,669	-1.1%
Children living in single parent families:			
Number	133,396	181,788	+36.3%
Proportion	11.8%	16.2%	+37.3%
Median income by family type			
Single mother family	\$10,408	\$16,932	+62.7%
Single father family	\$17,519	\$29,046	+65.8%
Married couple family	\$23,141	\$39,895	+72.4%

(Income figures not converted to constant dollars)

*Children include sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the household.
Foster children and children in institutions are not included



County Change

1990 Census

1980 Census

County

Adair	16.3%	10.1%
Anoka	38.0%	14.9%
Becker	52.1%	18.1%
Beltrami	40.1%	22.7%
Benton	84.4%	14.2%
Big Stone	19.5%	9.2%
Blue Earth	44.8%	15.2%
Brown	45.8%	10.5%
Carlton	43.0%	12.8%
Carter	6.5%	9.2%
Cass	49.3%	13.8%
Chippewa	86.4%	12.3%
Chicago	47.6%	12.1%
Clay	43.6%	15.8%
Clearwater	34.1%	16.9%
Cook	14.5%	13.4%
Cottonwood	65.3%	11.9%
Crow Wing	59.8%	18.7%
Dakota	33.7%	13.9%
Dodge	64.3%	9.2%
Douglas	58.7%	11.9%
Faribault	59.5%	12.6%
Fillmore	65.1%	10.4%
Freeborn	46.4%	14.2%
Goodhue	44.3%	11.4%
Grant	55.4%	8.7%
Hennepin	23.6%	22.0%
Houston	79.2%	12.9%
Hubbard	18.9%	13.2%
Isanti	69.4%	14.4%
Itasca	45.2%	16.7%
Jackson	66.7%	11.0%

Indicator Description

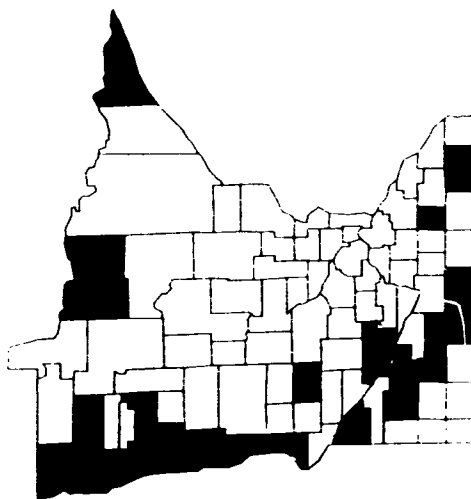
In Minnesota, children living in single parent households are seven times more likely to live in poverty than are other children. Nearly 83% of children in single parent families live with their mothers, 17% with their fathers. In 1990, families headed by single mothers had a median income of \$16,932, families headed by single fathers a median income of \$29,046. In contrast, families headed by married couples had a median income of \$39,895. Whether poor or not, a single parent has the added stress of having to do the work of two — at home, at school and in the community.

Between 1980 and 1990 the proportion of children living in single parent families increased in every county. Carver County saw the smallest increase (6.5%) and Marshall County the greatest (134.8%). Statewide the rate of children living in single parent families rose by more than a third, from 11.8% to 16.2%. This meant that, by 1990, 181,788 children were living in homes with only one parent.

Kandiyohi	8.4%	12.6%	50.0%
Kanabec	9.7%	14.2%	46.4%
Kurtson	7.2%	10.3%	43.1%
Koochiching	11.1%	19.8%	78.4%
Lac Qui Parle	5.9%	6.5%	10.2%
Lake	8.7%	13.8%	58.6%
Lake ... Woods	8.6%	12.8%	48.8%
Le Sueur	6.5%	10.4%	60.0%
Lincoln	5.9%	8.6%	45.8%
Lyons	7.5%	13.8%	84.0%
Mahnomen	8.3%	18.4%	121.7%
Marshall	4.6%	10.8%	134.8%
Martin	8.0%	12.9%	61.3%
McLeod	7.3%	11.2%	53.4%
Meeker	6.5%	11.0%	69.2%
Millie Lacs	8.4%	17.7%	110.7%
Morrison	8.0%	11.2%	40.0%
Mower	10.3%	15.4%	49.5%
Murray	5.1%	8.5%	66.7%
Nicollet	8.7%	10.7%	23.0%
Nobles	8.8%	10.0%	13.6%
Norman	6.2%	10.2%	64.5%
Olmsted	9.7%	12.8%	32.0%
Orter Tail	6.4%	11.3%	76.6%
Pennington	11.2%	19.2%	71.4%
Pine	12.0%	13.6%	13.3%
Pipestone	6.9%	10.6%	53.6%
Polk	8.9%	15.3%	71.9%
Pope	5.8%	11.1%	91.4%
Ramsey	17.2%	22.5%	30.8%
Red Lake	6.5%	8.4%	29.2%
Redwood	6.3%	10.7%	69.8%
Renville	5.3%	10.4%	96.2%
Rice	9.1%	12.9%	41.8%
Rock	4.8%	9.0%	87.5%
Roscan	8.1%	12.8%	58.0%
Saint Louis	13.2%	19.6%	48.5%
Scott	8.3%	9.8%	18.1%
Sherburne	7.9%	10.4%	31.6%
Sibley	4.7%	9.2%	95.7%
Sterns	7.5%	12.7%	69.3%
Steele	8.4%	10.3%	22.6%
Stevens	7.5%	11.3%	50.7%
Swift	5.8%	9.9%	70.7%
Todd	6.9%	10.7%	55.1%
Traverse	5.7%	8.9%	56.1%
Wabasha	7.4%	12.1%	63.5%
Wadena	7.5%	17.4%	132.0%
Wasca	8.1%	13.2%	63.0%
Washington	9.8%	12.7%	29.6%
Watsonwan	5.2%	12.1%	132.7%
Wilkin	6.3%	9.2%	46.0%
Winona	8.2%	12.7%	54.9%
Wright	7.6%	12.9%	69.7%
Yellow Medicine	5.9%	7.3%	23.7%

Children Dependent on AFDC

County Changes for this Indicator



TEN BEST
 Watonwan
 Cook
 Fillmore
 Redwood
 Pope
 Kitson
 Lox, Qui Parle
 Knochburg
 Lyon
 Dodge

TEN WORST
 Wilkin
 Renville
 Traverse
 Norman
 Polk
 Faribault
 Clay
 Martin
 Marshall
 Cottonwood

62

Statewide Statistics

% Change

-6%

Children under age 18*

1,119,373

Children dependent on AFDC

+15.9%

115,512

Proportion

+15.7%

10.3%

AFDC monthly grant

no change

\$437

One child and one parent

no change

\$532

Two children and one parent

*Children include sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the household. Foster children and children in institutions are not included.

Changed
for the
Better

State
Change
15.7%

Changed
for the
Worse

County Change

County	1986	1991
Adair	15.0%	16.2%
Anoka	4.9%	6.3%
Becker	12.4%	15.6%
Beltrami	21.4%	25.9%
Benton	6.4%	7.2%
Big Stone	7.5%	7.1%
Blue Earth	9.8%	9.3%
Brown	4.5%	4.2%
Carlton	12.3%	11.3%
Carver	2.0%	2.6%
Cass	20.9%	20.6%
Chippewa	5.2%	6.4%
Chicago	6.4%	-1.6%
Clay	9.9%	14.5%
Clearwater	18.9%	17.9%
Cook	7.2%	4.6%
Cottonwood	5.4%	7.1%
Crow Wing	13.2%	13.3%
Dakota	3.8%	4.8%
Dodge	5.1%	4.0%
Douglas	6.7%	6.2%
Faribault	7.0%	10.3%
Fillmore	5.7%	4.0%
Freeborn	8.1%	9.5%
Goodhue	5.2%	5.2%
Grant	6.5%	8.4%
Hampepin	11.6%	15.2%
Houston	4.8%	4.4%
Hubbard	15.0%	12.7%
Iaanti	7.6%	8.6%
Iasca	15.6%	14.2%
Jackson	7.8%	8.4%

63

Children dependent on AFDC are the poorest of poor children. In 1993, Minnesota's AFDC grant, combined with the value of food stamps, was equal to only 75% of the poverty level. This extreme poverty puts children at very high risk for hunger, malnutrition, unsafe housing and debilitating illness, which in turn make it extremely difficult for children to succeed in school and other areas of life.

Statewide, the number of children relying on AFDC rose 15.7% between 1986 and 1991. The percent of children receiving AFDC rose in 46 counties, remained the same in three counties and decreased in 38 counties.

NAME	1900	1910	1920
Kanabec	8.4%	10.4%	23.8%
Kandiyohi	9.6%	11.8%	22.9%
Kutison	5.6%	4.2%	-25.0%
Koochiching	13.5%	10.3%	-23.7%
Lac Qui Parle	3.6%	2.7%	-25.0%
Lake	9.9%	9.4%	-5.1%
Lake ... Woods	6.6%	5.2%	-21.2%
Le Sueur	5.4%	5.3%	-1.9%
Lincoln	13.9%	12.6%	-9.4%
Lyon	4.1%	3.2%	-22.0%
Mahnomen	17.4%	20.5%	17.8%
Marshall	3.6%	4.9%	36.1%
Martin	5.4%	7.6%	40.7%
McLeod	3.6%	3.7%	2.8%
Meeker	6.9%	6.3%	-8.7%
Millie Lac	11.4%	11.3%	-0.9%
Morrison	7.8%	7.7%	-1.3%
Mower	8.3%	9.9%	19.3%
Murray	9.4%	8.5%	-9.6%
Nicollet	4.9%	5.0%	2.0%
Nobles	7.3%	6.1%	-16.4%
Norman	4.3%	6.5%	51.2%
Olmsted	5.1%	6.0%	17.6%
Otter Tail	6.0%	6.8%	13.3%
Pennington	9.7%	11.9%	22.7%
Pine	12.5%	13.1%	4.8%
Pipesione	6.4%	6.9%	7.8%
Polk	13.0%	19.6%	50.8%
Pope	7.9%	5.9%	-25.3%
Ramsey	14.0%	18.3%	30.7%
Red Lake	4.3%	5.3%	23.3%
Redwood	5.4%	3.8%	-29.6%
Renville	3.6%	5.9%	63.9%
Rice	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%
Rock	4.4%	5.4%	22.7%
Roscau	3.9%	3.2%	-17.9%
Saint Louis	16.5%	16.8%	1.8%
Scott	2.7%	3.4%	25.9%
Shelburne	5.2%	5.2%	0.0%
Sibley	4.6%	3.9%	-15.2%
Stearns	5.7%	5.2%	-8.8%
Steele	4.0%	4.7%	17.5%
Stevens	6.1%	6.0%	-1.6%
Swift	7.2%	7.9%	9.7%
Todd	8.4%	8.0%	-4.8%
Traverse	4.7%	7.6%	61.7%
Wabasha	5.2%	4.9%	-5.8%
Wadena	12.0%	11.7%	-2.5%
Wasca	6.2%	5.6%	-9.7%
Washington	3.8%	4.3%	13.2%
Watonwan	10.4%	3.1%	-70.2%
Wilkin	6.4%	11.1%	73.4%
Winona	6.6%	6.7%	1.5%
Wright	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Yellow Medicine	5.6%	6.4%	14.3%

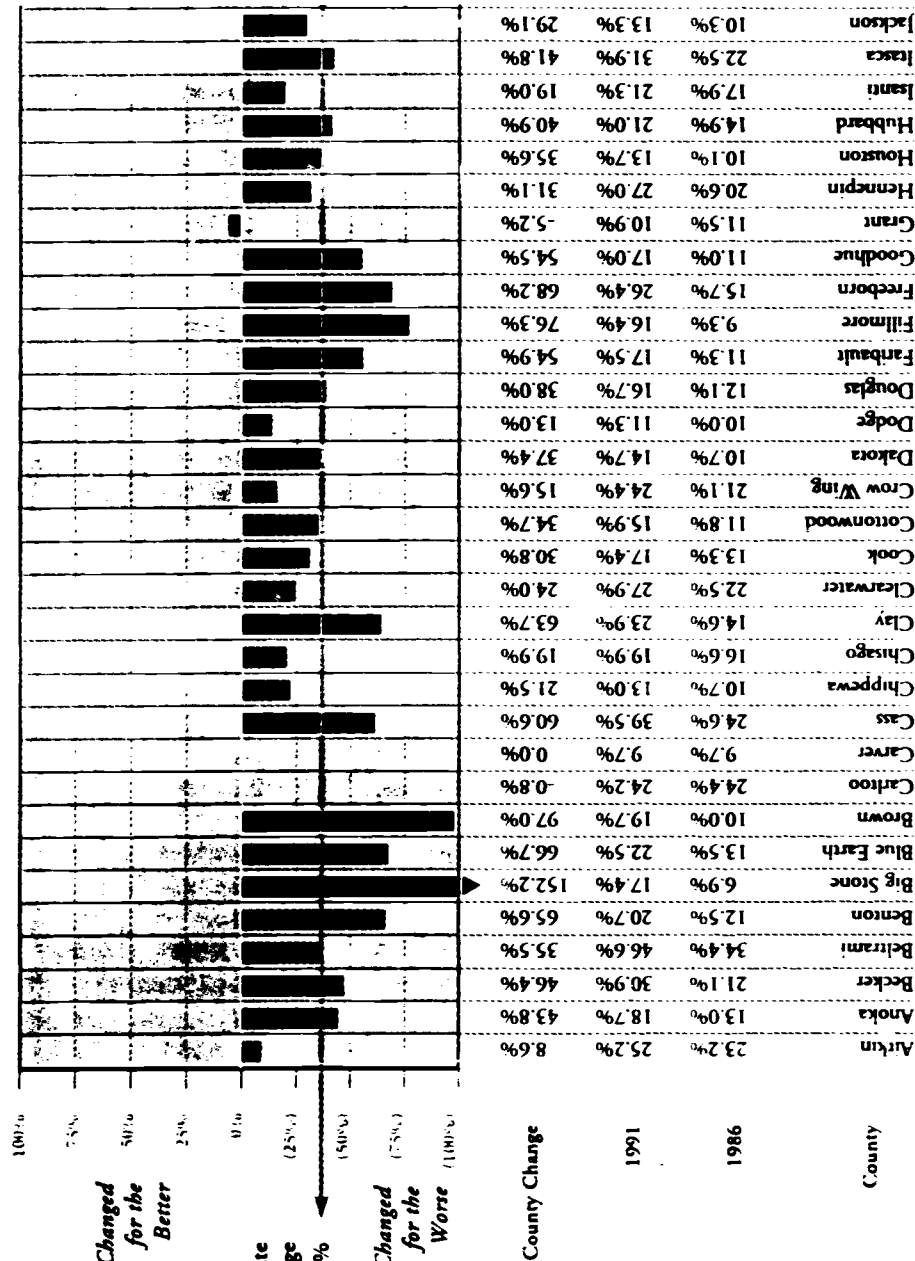
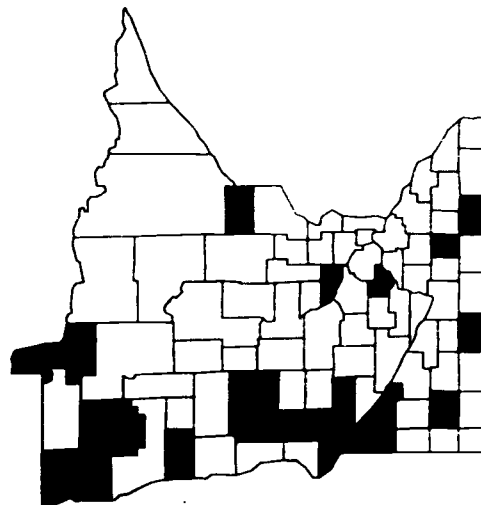
Children Born to Unmarried Parents

Statewide Statistics

	1986	1991	% Change
Children born	65,766	67,037	+1.9%
Children born to unmarried parents	10,720	14,949	+39.4%
Number	16.3%	22.3%	+36.8%
Proportion			

Paternity has been determined for only 54% of the children in Minnesota's child support system. The remaining 46% of children have no legal claim to financial and other support from their fathers.

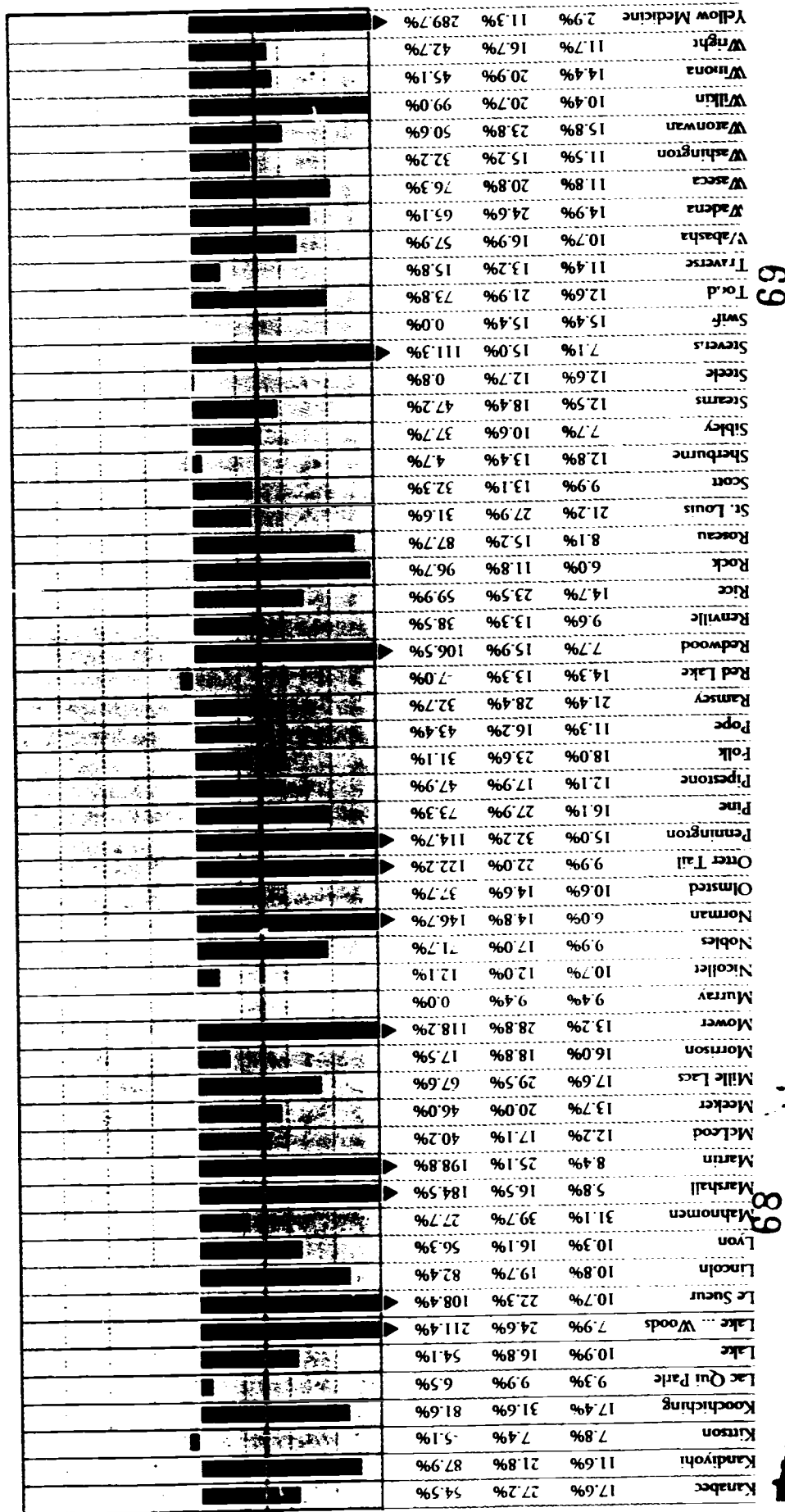
County Changes for this Indicator



Indicator Description

Most children born to unmarried parents live out their childhoods in poverty and suffer its long-term consequences. Children born to unmarried parents are less likely than children of divorced parents to receive child support (18% as opposed to 61%). The primary reason for this wide disparity is that only 54% of children of unmarried parents are known to have legal relationships with their fathers. Without clearly established paternity, judges cannot order child support.

In Minnesota, the percent of children born to unmarried parents rose 36.8% between 1986 and 1991. While four counties saw modest reductions, and three no change, the remaining 80 experienced increases ranging from a low of .8% to a high of 289.7%. Twelve counties saw a rate of change exceeding 100% between 1986 and 1991: Yellow Medicine, Lake of the Woods, Martin, Marshall, Big Stone, Norman, Otter Tail, Mower, Pennington, Stevens, LeSueur, and Redwood.

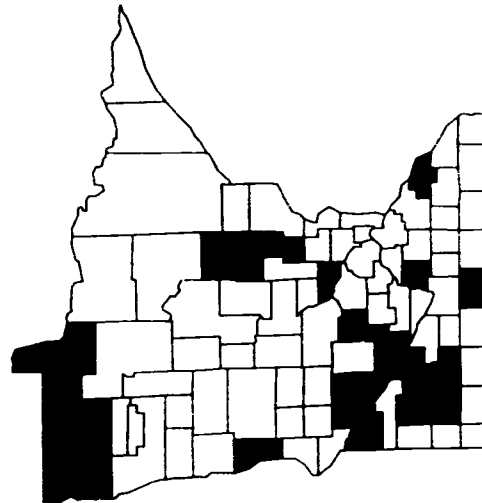


Children Weighing Less Than 5.5 lbs at Birth

Statewide Statistics

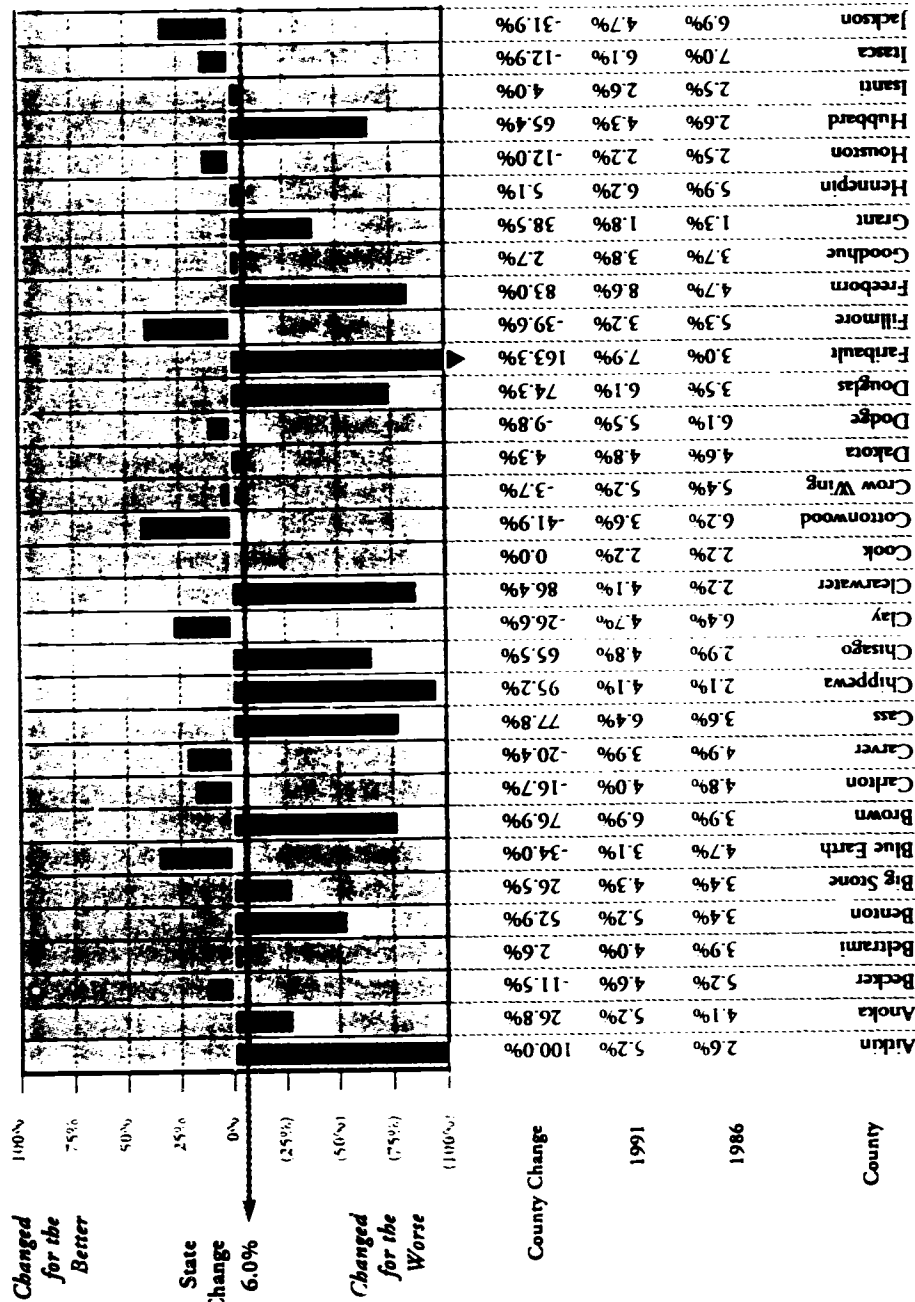
	1986	1991	% Change
Children born	65,766	67,037	+1.9%
Children born weighing less than 5.5 lbs.	3,288	3,553	+8.1%
Number		5.3%	
Proportion	5.0%		+6.0%

County Changes for this Indicator



TEN BEST
 Lac Qui Parle
 Lyon
 Renville
 Kitson
 Murray
 Meeker
 Redwood
 Swift
 Cottonwood
 Wabasha

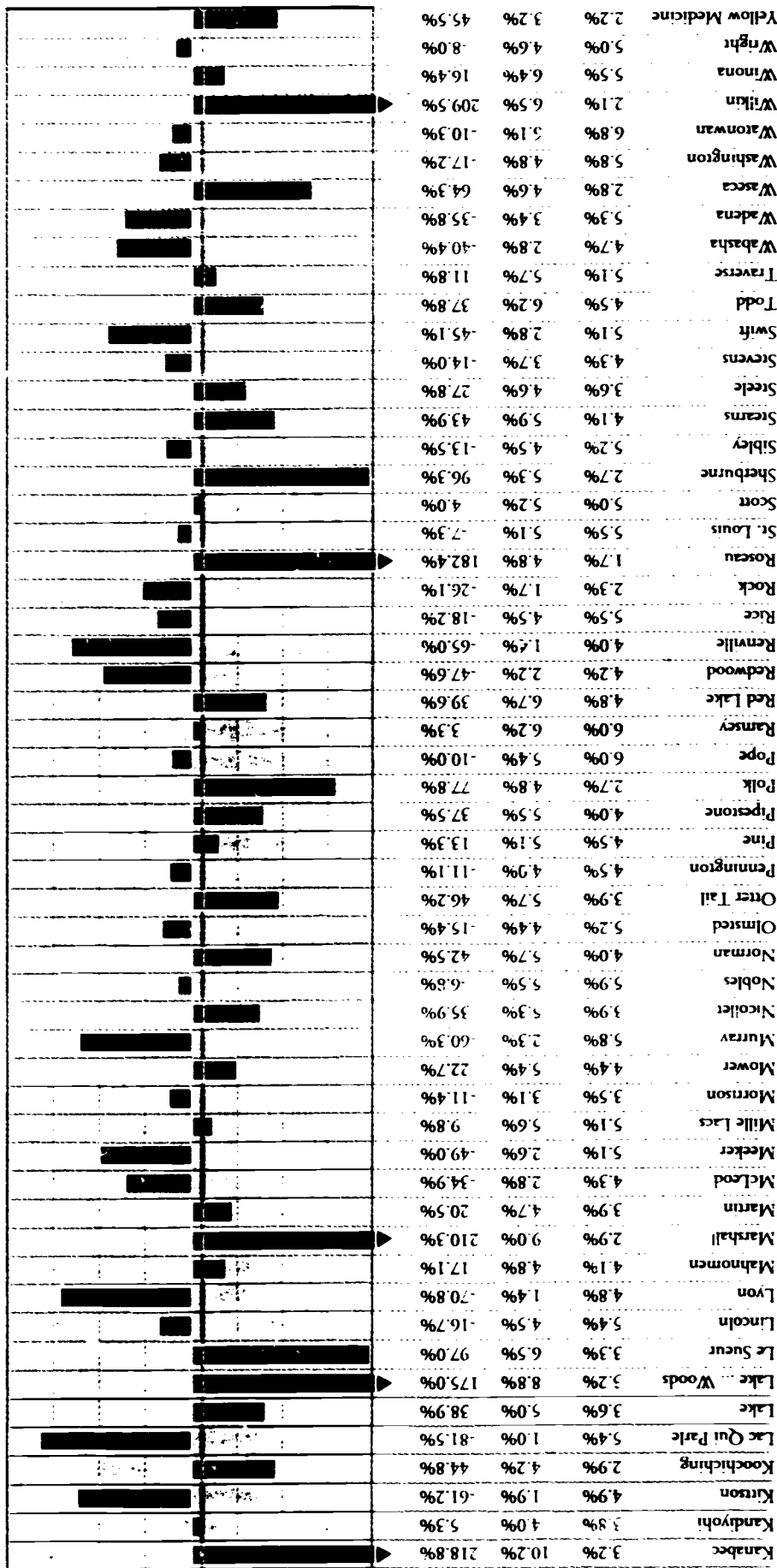
TEN WORST
 Kanabec
 Marshall
 Wilkin
 Roseau
 Lake of the Woods
 Faribault
 Aitkin
 Le Sueur
 Sherburne
 Chippewa



Indicator Description

Infants weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds at birth are 40 times more likely to die during the first month of life than are those with higher weights. Low birthweight babies who do survive are three times more likely to experience serious health and developmental problems than are other children. A woman who is poor, receives inadequate nutrition during pregnancy, is younger than 18 or has less than 12 years of education is at higher risk than other mothers for giving birth to an underweight baby. Smoking during pregnancy, drug and alcohol use also contribute to low birthweight.

In 1986, Minnesota reached the United States' Year 2000 goal for low birthweight babies — no more than 5% — but by 1991 was losing ground as the proportion grew to 5.3%. While the statewide change is small, increases occurred in 49 counties, and in seven — Aitken, Faribault, Kanabec, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Roseau, and Wilkin — the rate of change between the two years was 100% or more.

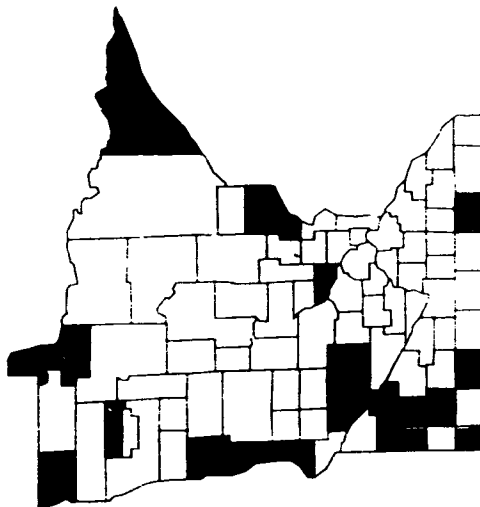


Children Born to Mothers Under Age 18

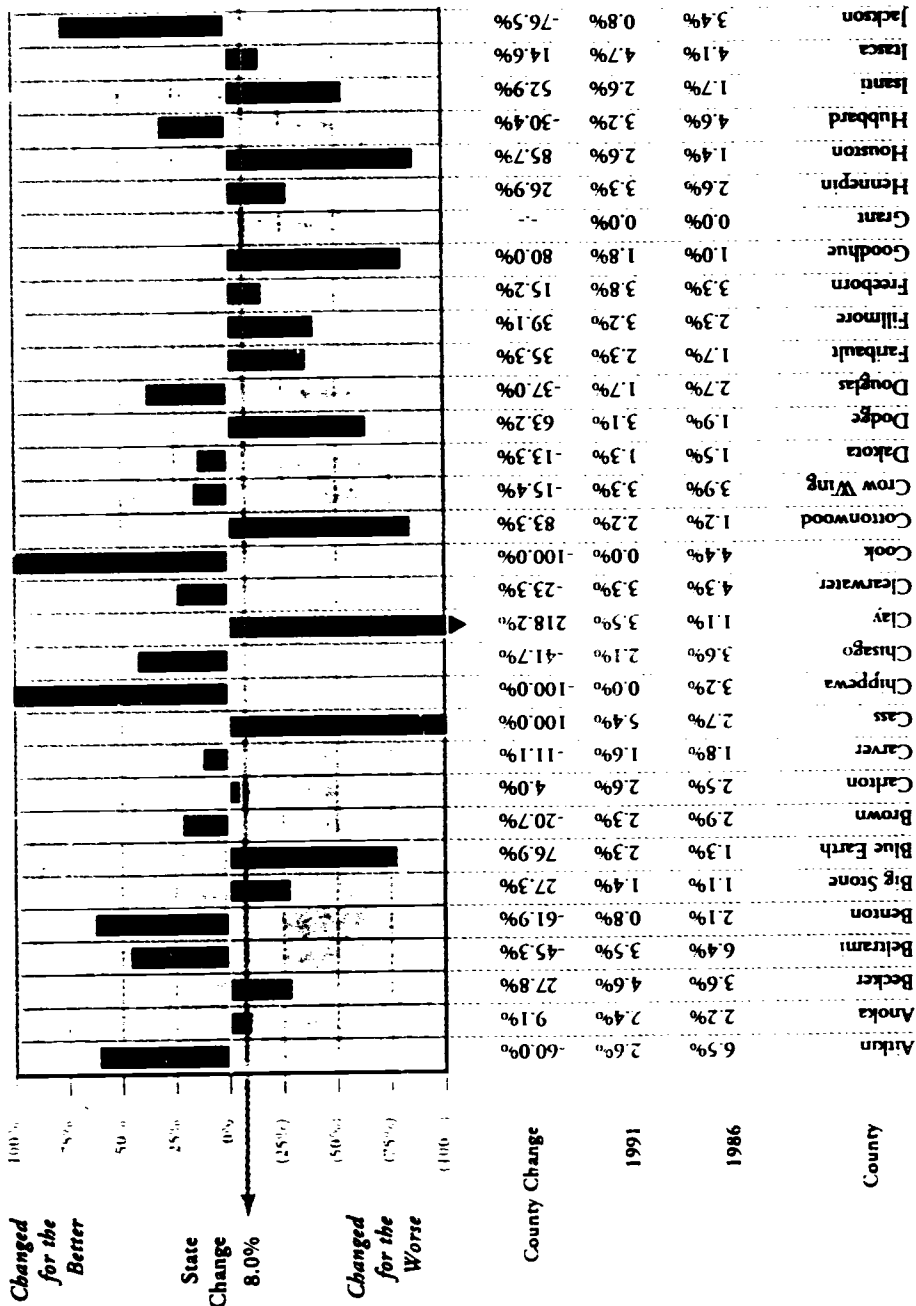
Statewide Statistics

	1986	1991	% Change
Children born	65,766	67,037	+1.9%
Children born to mothers under age 18	1,644	1,810	+10.1%
Number		2.7%	
Proportion	2.5%		+8.0%

County Changes for this Indicator



LEAST WORST	LEAST BEST
Lincoln	Chippewa
Mower	Cook
Yellow Medicine	Kittson
Wilkin	Lake
Clay	Traverse
Rock	Swift
Kandiyohi	Sherburne
Lyon	Jackson
Pine	Murray
Pennington	Lake of the Woods



Indicator Description

Children born to mothers who are under age 18 are at high risk for living in poverty most of their lives. They are also at high risk for having low birthweight and for failing in school. Teen mothers are less likely to finish high school than are other girls. This in turn limits their job prospects and ability to earn enough to support their children independently. Teen mothers are more likely to be single than older mothers and, when they do marry, are more likely to separate and divorce.

In Minnesota, births to mothers under age 18 grew 8% between 1986 and 1991. Forty-eight counties saw measurable increases ranging from a low of 4% in Carlton County to a high of 400% in Mower County. The rate increased by over 100% in 13 counties. The proportion went down in 37 counties. Five in this group saw decreases of 100% — Chippewa, Cook, Kitson, Lake and Traverse.

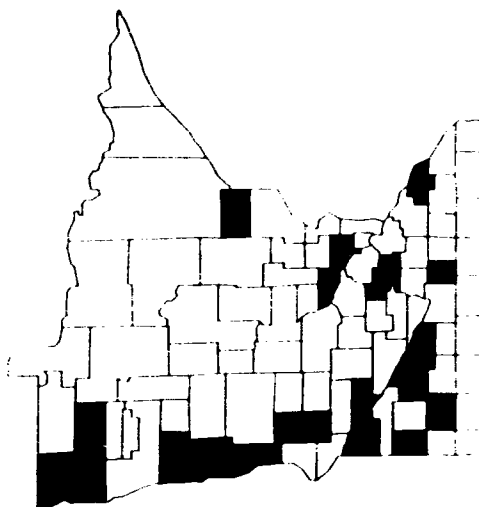
Kandiyohi	4.0%	1.4%	185.7%
Kanabec	3.7%	4.1%	10.8%
Kitson	1.9%	0.0%	-100.0%
Koochiching	2.3%	3.3%	43.5%
Lac Qui Parle	2.3%	2.0%	-13.0%
Lake	2.9%	0.0%	-100.0%
Lake ... Woods	4.8%	1.8%	-62.5%
Le Sueur	2.4%	2.8%	16.7%
Lincoln	0.0%	3.0%	>100%
Lyons	0.9%	2.3%	155.6%
Mahnomen	5.4%	3.2%	-40.7%
Marshall	0.7%	1.5%	114.3%
Martin	2.9%	4.1%	41.4%
McLeod	0.7%	1.5%	114.3%
Meeker	1.9%	2.2%	15.8%
Millie Lac	3.4%	5.6%	64.7%
Morrison	4.2%	1.9%	-54.8%
Mower	1.0%	5.0%	400.0%
Murray	2.9%	0.8%	-72.4%
Nicollet	1.7%	1.6%	-5.9%
Nobles	1.8%	1.0%	-44.4%
Norman	2.0%	2.3%	15.0%
Olmsted	1.0%	1.6%	60.0%
Otter Tail	2.4%	1.7%	-29.2%
Pennington	1.5%	3.4%	126.7%
Pine	2.7%	6.2%	129.6%
Pipestone	4.0%	2.8%	-30.0%
Polk	3.3%	2.5%	-24.2%
Pope	2.0%	1.5%	-25.0%
Ramsey	3.3%	3.9%	18.2%
Red Lake	3.2%	2.2%	-31.3%
Redwood	0.4%	0.9%	125.0%
Renville	3.2%	2.4%	-25.0%
Rice	1.9%	2.8%	47.4%
Rock	0.8%	2.5%	212.5%
Roseau	2.1%	2.2%	4.8%
Sr. Louis	3.5%	3.1%	-11.4%
Scott	1.8%	1.7%	-5.6%
Sherburne	3.7%	0.8%	-78.4%
Sibley	1.0%	1.5%	50.0%
Stearns	1.5%	1.7%	13.3%
Steele	1.4%	1.2%	-14.3%
Stevens	1.4%	2.8%	100.0%
Swift	4.4%	0.7%	-84.1%
Todd	3.4%	4.0%	17.6%
Traverse	1.3%	0.0%	-100.0%
Wabasha	2.0%	2.1%	5.0%
Wadena	3.1%	2.8%	-9.7%
Wasca	2.0%	1.7%	-15.0%
Washington	1.8%	2.0%	11.1%
Watsonwan	2.8%	2.8%	0.0%
Willkin	1.0%	4.3%	330.0%
Winona	2.6%	3.4%	30.8%
Wright	1.9%	2.0%	5.3%
Yellow Medicine	0.7%	3.2%	357.1%

Children Born to Mothers with Fewer Than 12 Years of Education

Statewide Statistics

	1986	1991	% Change
Children born	65,766	67,037	+1.9%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years education			
Number	5,853	6,704	+14.5%
Proportion	8.9%	10.0%	+12.4%

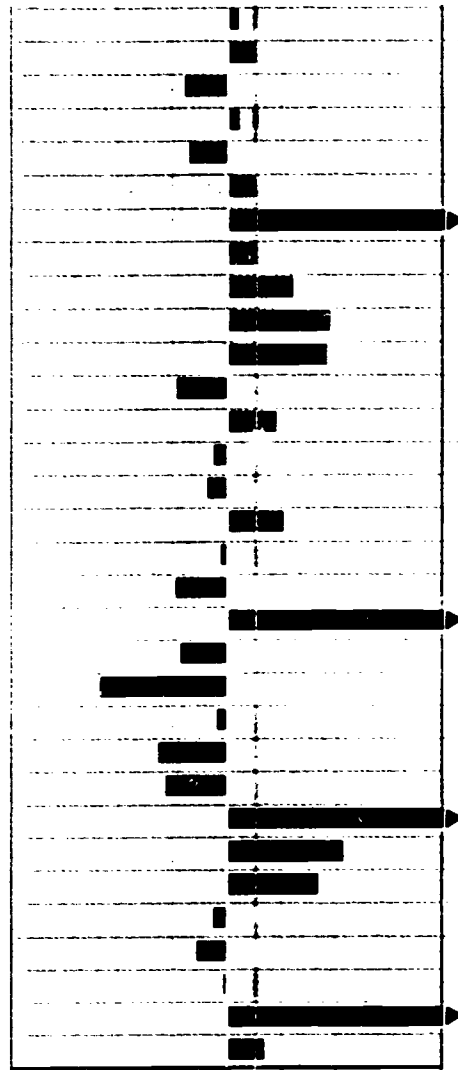
County Changes for this Indicator



Changed for the Better

State Change 12.4%

Changed for the Worse



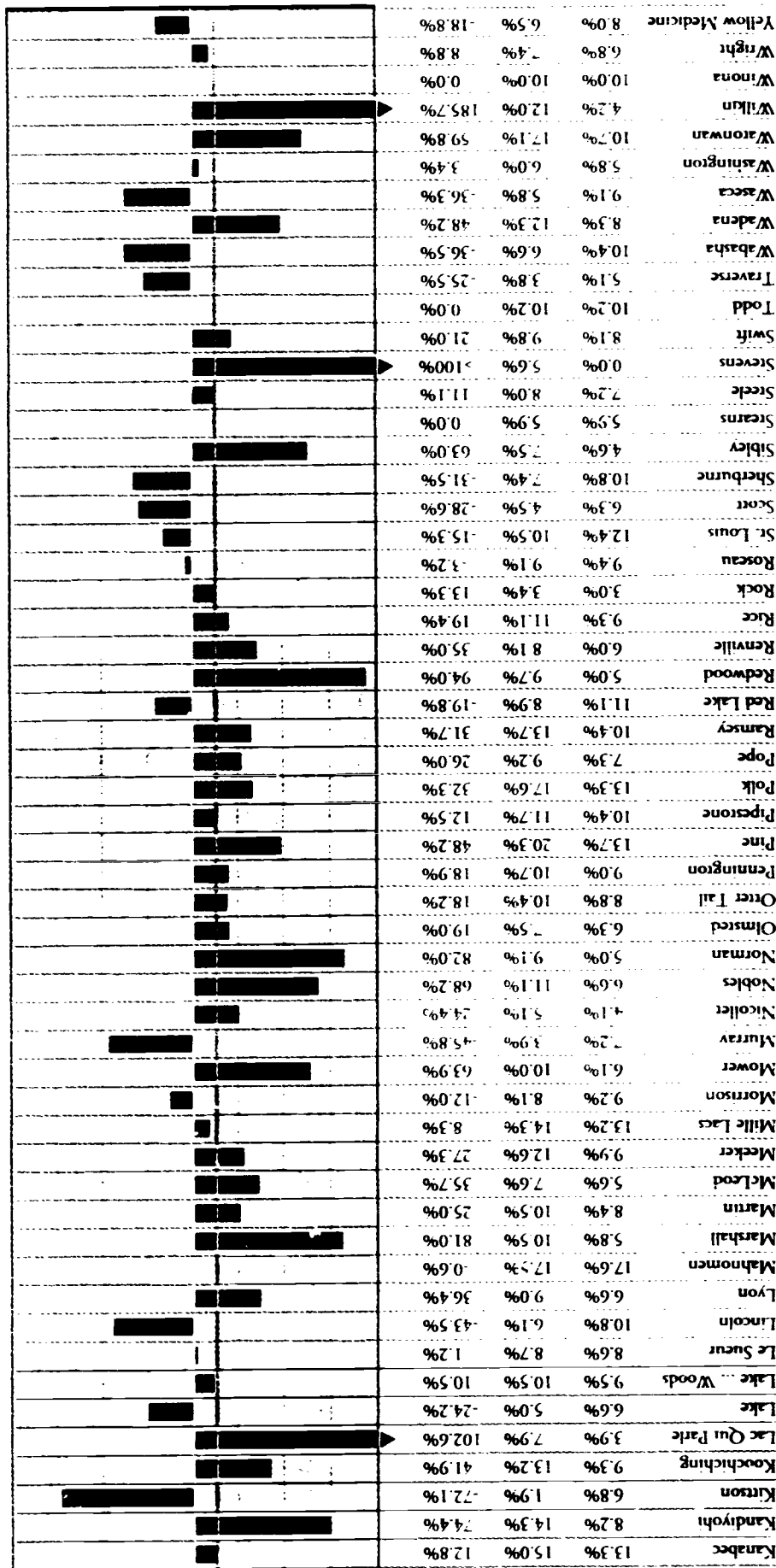
County Change

County	1986	1991
Aitkin	14.2%	16.5%
Anoka	3.9%	7.9%
Becker	17.5%	17.3%
Beltrami	18.1%	15.7%
Benton	7.2%	6.8%
Big Stone	9.2%	13.0%
Blue Earth	6.6%	10.1%
Brown	2.2%	8.3%
Carlton	12.3%	8.9%
Carver	5.2%	3.6%
Cass	17.1%	16.4%
Chippewa	6.4%	2.7%
Chicago	11.9%	9.4%
Clay	5.6%	12.2%
Clearwater	20.3%	15.6%
Cook	13.3%	13.0%
Cottonwood	9.3%	11.6%
Crow Wing	14.9%	13.6%
Dakota	5.3%	5.0%
Dodge	10.3%	12.5%
Douglas	7.9%	6.1%
Faribault	7.8%	11.3%
Fillmore	9.7%	14.2%
Freeborn	12.1%	15.6%
Goodhue	8.2%	9.1%
Grant	2.6%	9.1%
Hampepin	10.4%	11.6%
Houston	7.6%	6.3%
Hubbard	11.3%	11.8%
Isanti	12.1%	9.8%
Itasca	11.2%	12.5%
Jackson	7.5%	7.8%

Indicator Description

Children born to mothers who have less than a high school education face the risk of poverty at birth and throughout childhood. Without a high school diploma, these mothers face limited job and wage opportunities. Their children for also are at higher risk than other children for not doing well in school, for dropping out and for themselves becoming parents at an early age.

The number of children born to women who had not yet completed 12 years of school rose in Minnesota by 12.4% between 1986 and 1991. The percent went up in 54 counties, down in 30 and stayed the same in three. Seven counties experienced a proportional increase of more than 100% between 1986 and 1991 — Anoka, Brown, Clay, Grant, Lac Qui Parle, Stevens, and Wilkin.



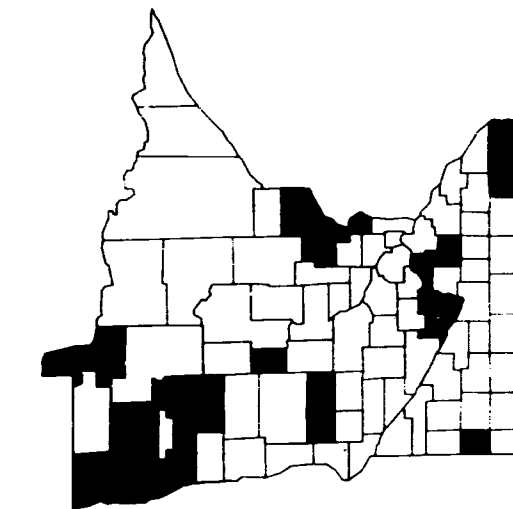
Children Abused and Neglected

Statewide Statistics

	1986	1991	% Change
Children under age 18	1,170,426	1,167,280	-.3%
Children for whom abuse or neglect substantiated	7,760	10,224	+31.8%
Incidents by type*			
Neglect	3,616	5,612	+55.2%
Physical	3,031	4,040	+33.3%
Sexual	1,717	1,273	-25.9%
Emotional	677	457	-32.5%

* More than one type of abuse can be confirmed for the same child, therefore the number of children for whom abuse and neglect are substantiated is smaller than the total number of incidents.

County Changes for +41s Indicator



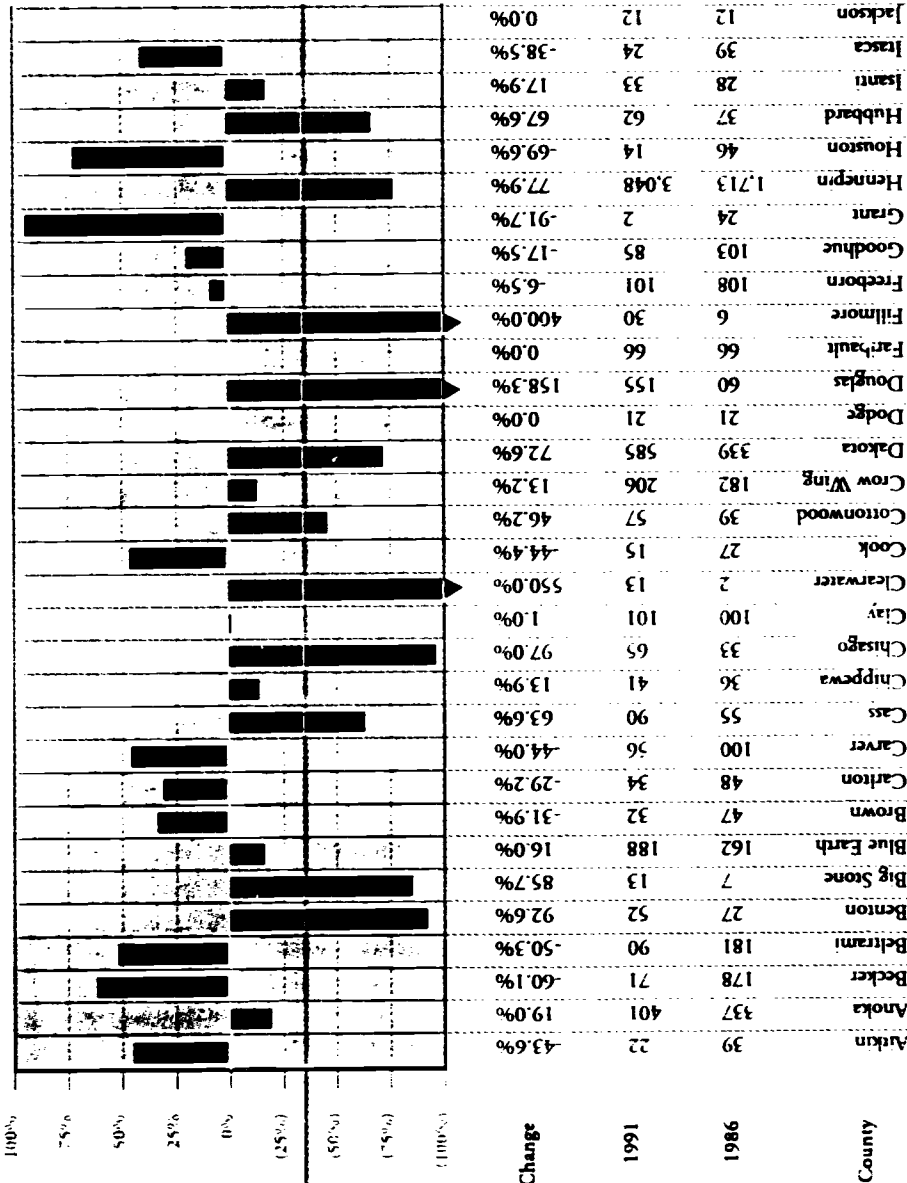
Changed for the Better
State Change 31.8%
Changed for the Worse

TEN BEST

- Grant
- Kittson
- Rice
- Marshall
- Kanabec
- Houston
- Pennington
- Lake of the Woods
- Pipestone
- Pine

TEN WORST

- Mahnomen
- Clearwater
- Fillmore
- Nicollet
- Sibley
- Scott
- Douglas
- Polk
- Wadena
- Chicago



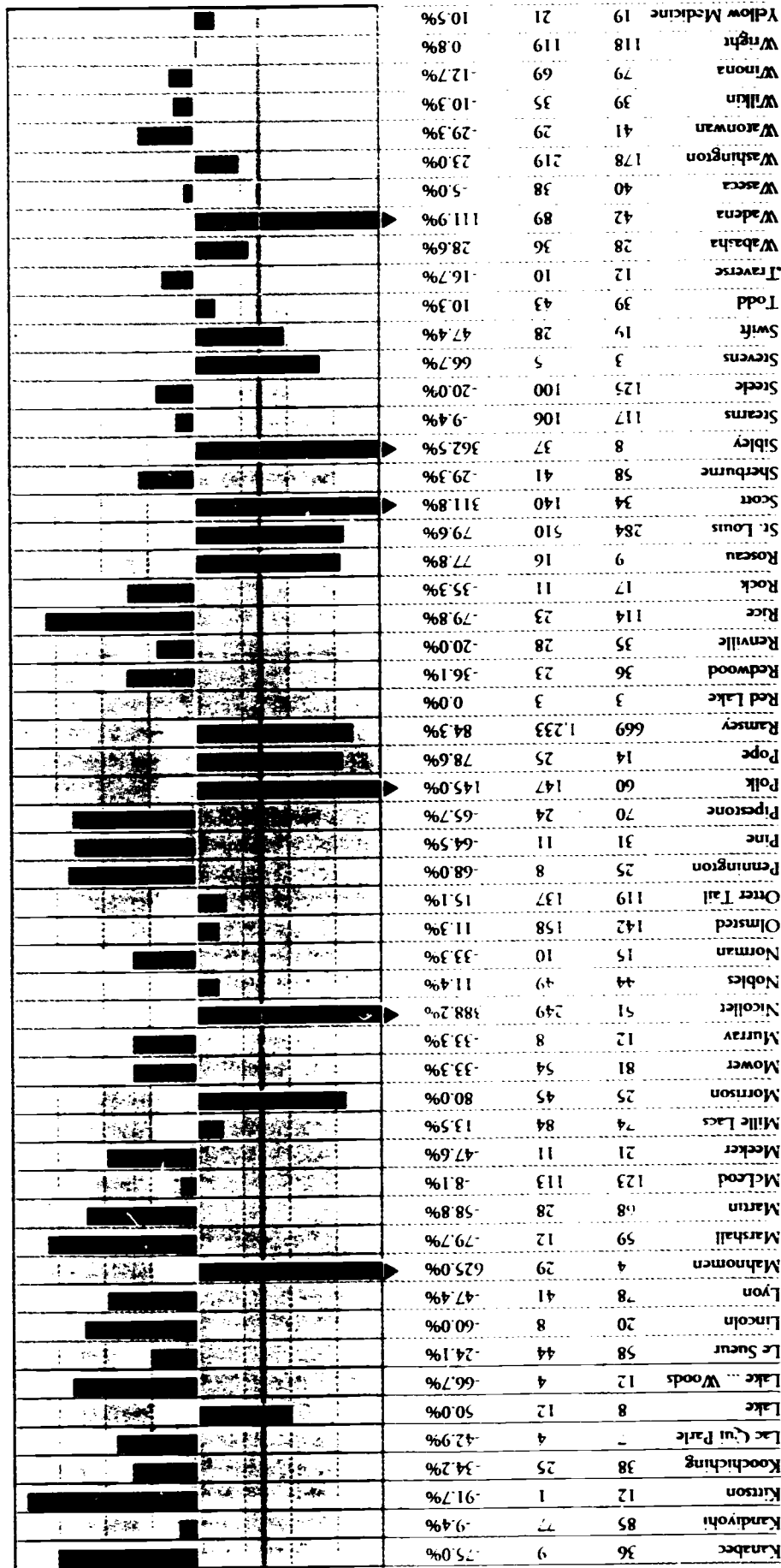
Indicator Description

Children suffering physical and sexual abuse are at higher risk for failure in school, truancy and juvenile delinquency than are other children. In fact, they are far more likely to repeat the cycle and become perpetrators of violence themselves. Surveys of Minnesota high school students in 1989 and 1991 found that "family violence is roughly two and a half times more prevalent in the homes of adolescents in corrections/detention centers than in the homes of students in regular schools."

The number of confirmed cases of neglect rose much faster between 1984 and 1990, than did cases of physical or sexual abuse. Many researchers believe this is directly correlated with the increase in poverty among families with children and the declining value of AFDC and other governmental assistance.

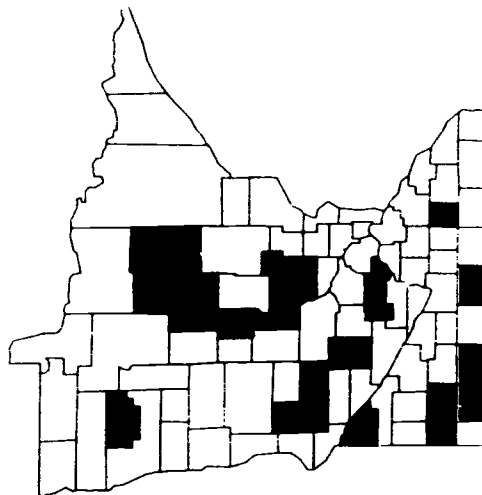
The number of children for whom abuse and neglect was confirmed grew dramatically between 1986 and 1991 in Minnesota, from 7,760 to 10,224, a 31.8% increase.

Substantiated abuse and neglect increased in 40 counties, decreased in 43, and did not change in four. In nine the rate of increase between the two years was more than 100%.



Children Dropping Out of School

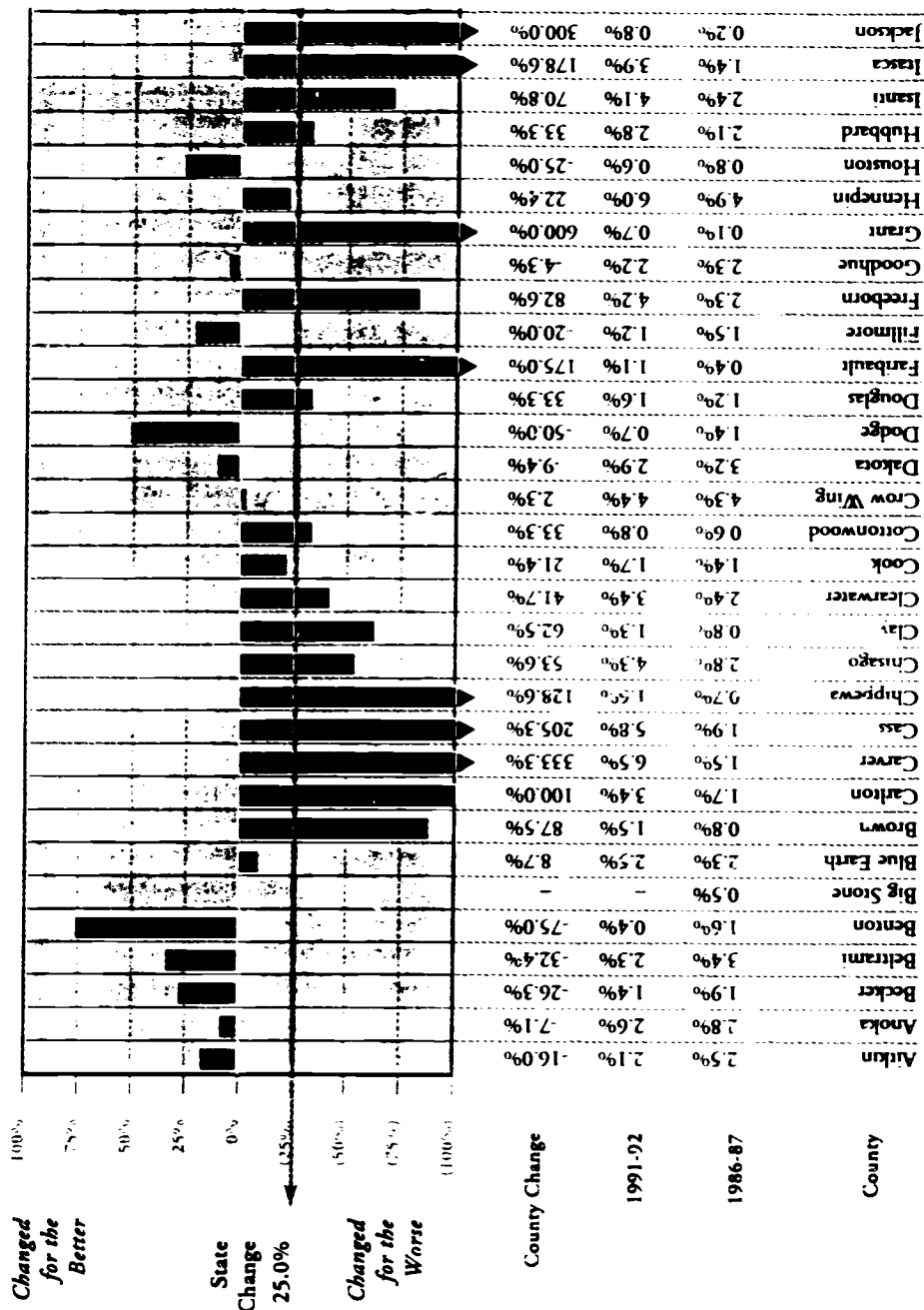
County Changes for this Indicator



86'

Statewide Statistics

	1986-87	1991-92	% Change
Children enrolled in grades 7-12	332,104	331,944	+0.0%
Children dropping out of school	9,431	11,488	+21.8%
Number			
Percent	2.8%	3.5%	+25.0%



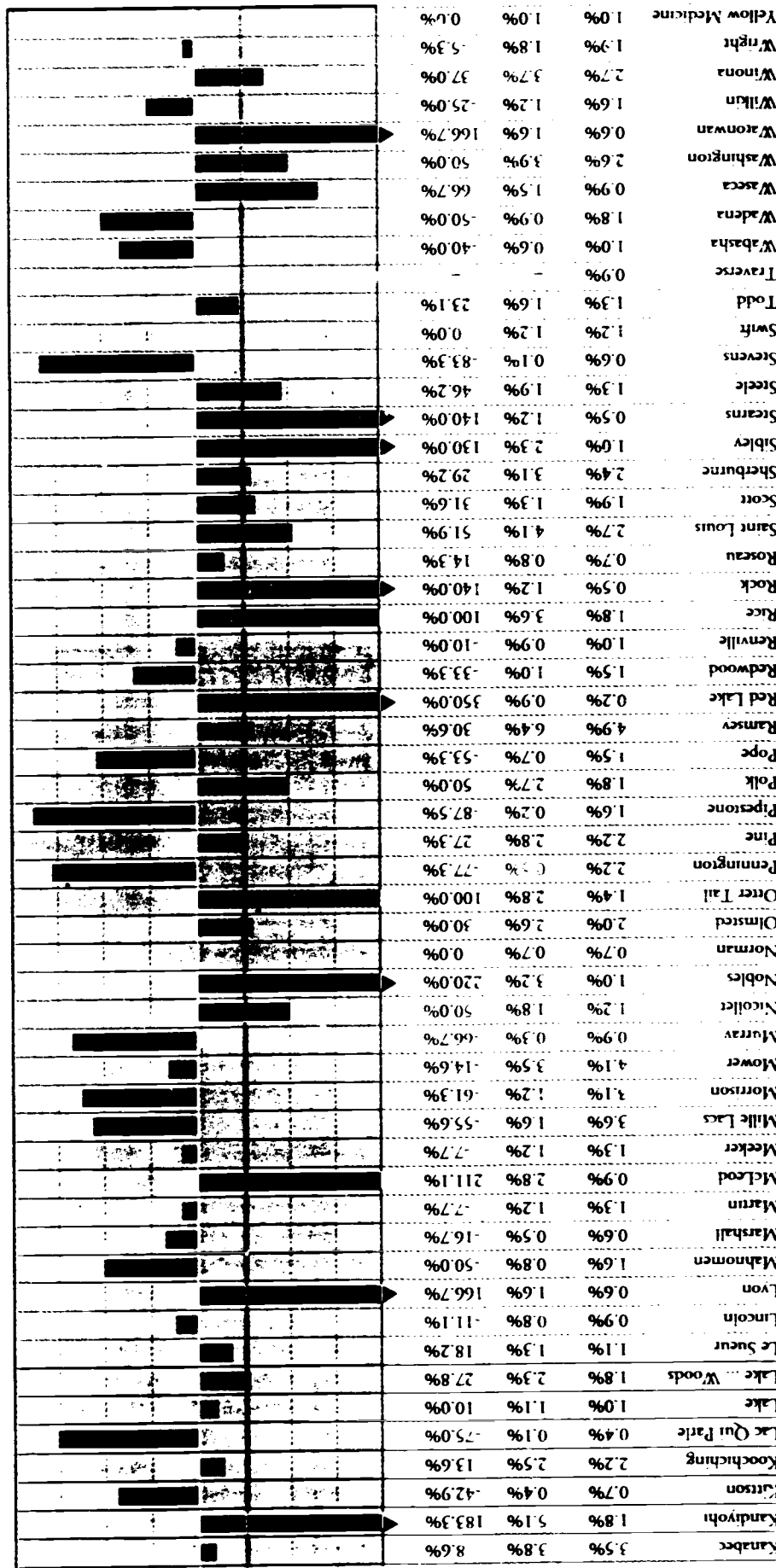
87

"-" means no report submitted to Department of Education for this year.

Indicator Description

Dropping out of school before high school graduation usually results in a lifetime of sporadic low-wage employment and poverty. Children who drop out of school have fewer options for employment than do high school graduates and students who go on to post-secondary training or education. High school dropouts also experience longer periods of unemployment as adults. In Minnesota, the unemployment rate for 16-19 year-old dropouts was 17.9% in 1990 compared to the state average of 5.1%.

Statewide, the proportion of students dropping out of school rose by 25% between 1986 and 1991. The rate of school dropouts increased in 51 counties, dropped in 31 counties, and stayed the same in three counties (two counties — Big Stone and Traverse — did not report dropouts for school year 1991-92). In seven counties — Carver, Cass, Grant, Jackson, Nobles, Red Lake, and McLeod — the rate of change was over 200%.

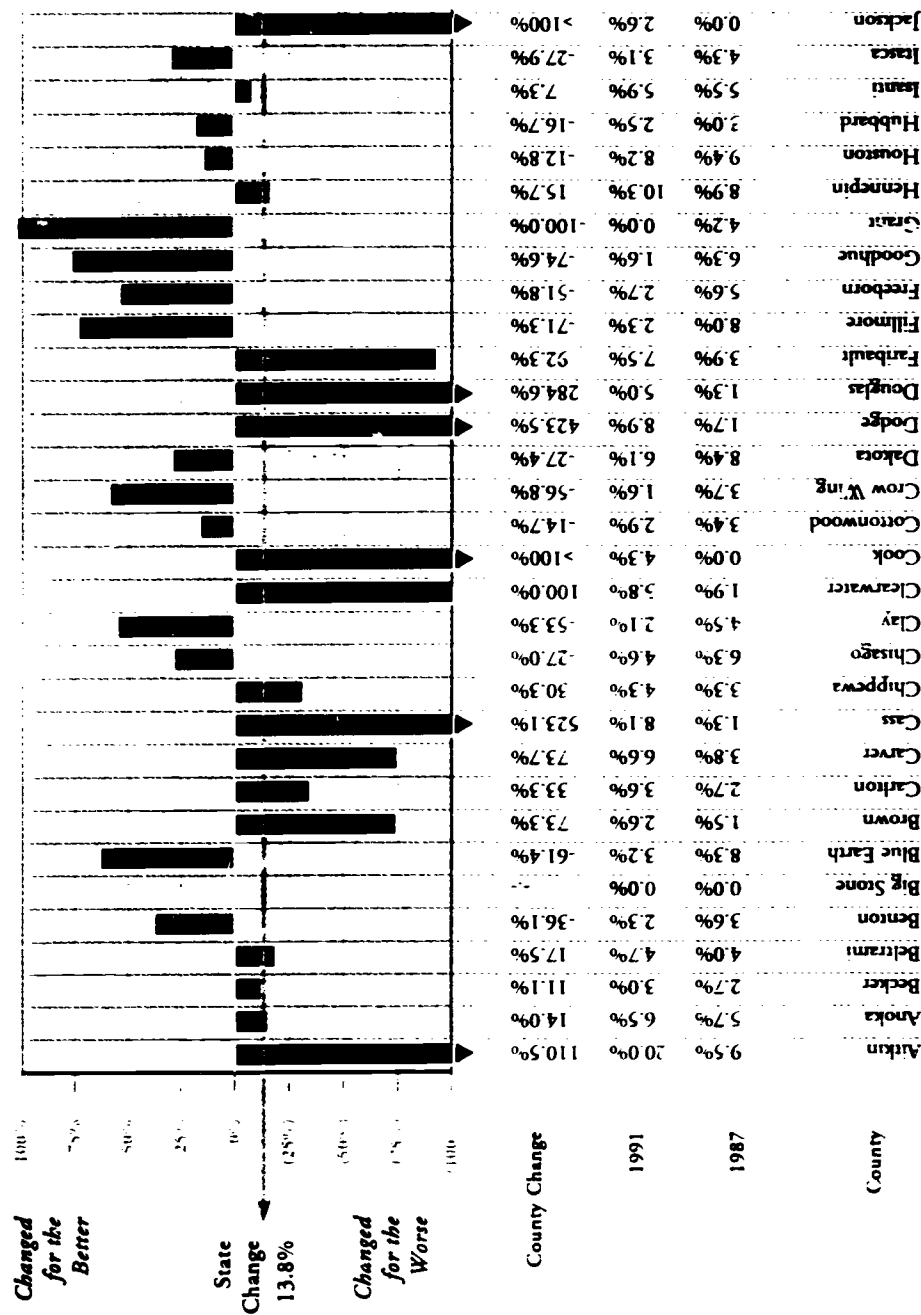
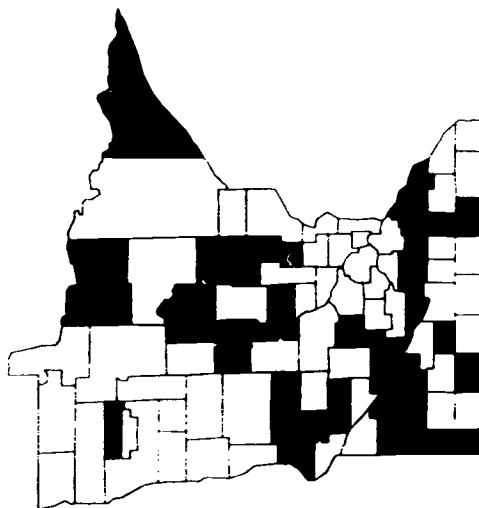


Children's Crimes Against People

Statewide Statistics

	1987	1991	% Change
Delinquency petitions involving children	17,056	20,881	+22.4%
Number that were for felonies	992	1,370	+38.1%
Proportion that were for felonies	5.8%	6.6%	+13.8%

County Changes for this Indicator



TEN BEST COUNTIES OVER 100%

Grant	Adair
Knockout	Cass
Lincoln	Cook
Redwood	Dodge
Rock	Douglas
Swift	Jackson
Traverse	Kanabec
Wabasha	Lake
Stevens	Le Sueur
Goodhue	Lyons
	Meeker
	Yellow Medicine

While all forms of crime by children give cause for concern, crimes against people are especially troubling because they show a lack of caring for other people as well as a disregard for the social order. Violent crimes by children range from simple assault to murder. The risk for society and the child perpetrator is great because the child often goes on as an adult to injure more people, and to spend much of his or her life in prison.

Children's crimes are becoming more violent in Minnesota. The proportion of crimes committed by juveniles that were against people, rather than property, increased 13.8% between 1987 and 1991. Forty-three counties saw increases, ranging from 1.1% to 523.1% (ten of these had seen no juvenile crimes against people in 1987). 37 counties saw decreases, and seven saw no change. Twelve counties had measurable increases of 100% or more: Aitkin, Cass, Clearwater, Dodge, Douglas, Kanabec, LeSeuer, Morrison, Mower, Nicollet, Rice and Watonwan.

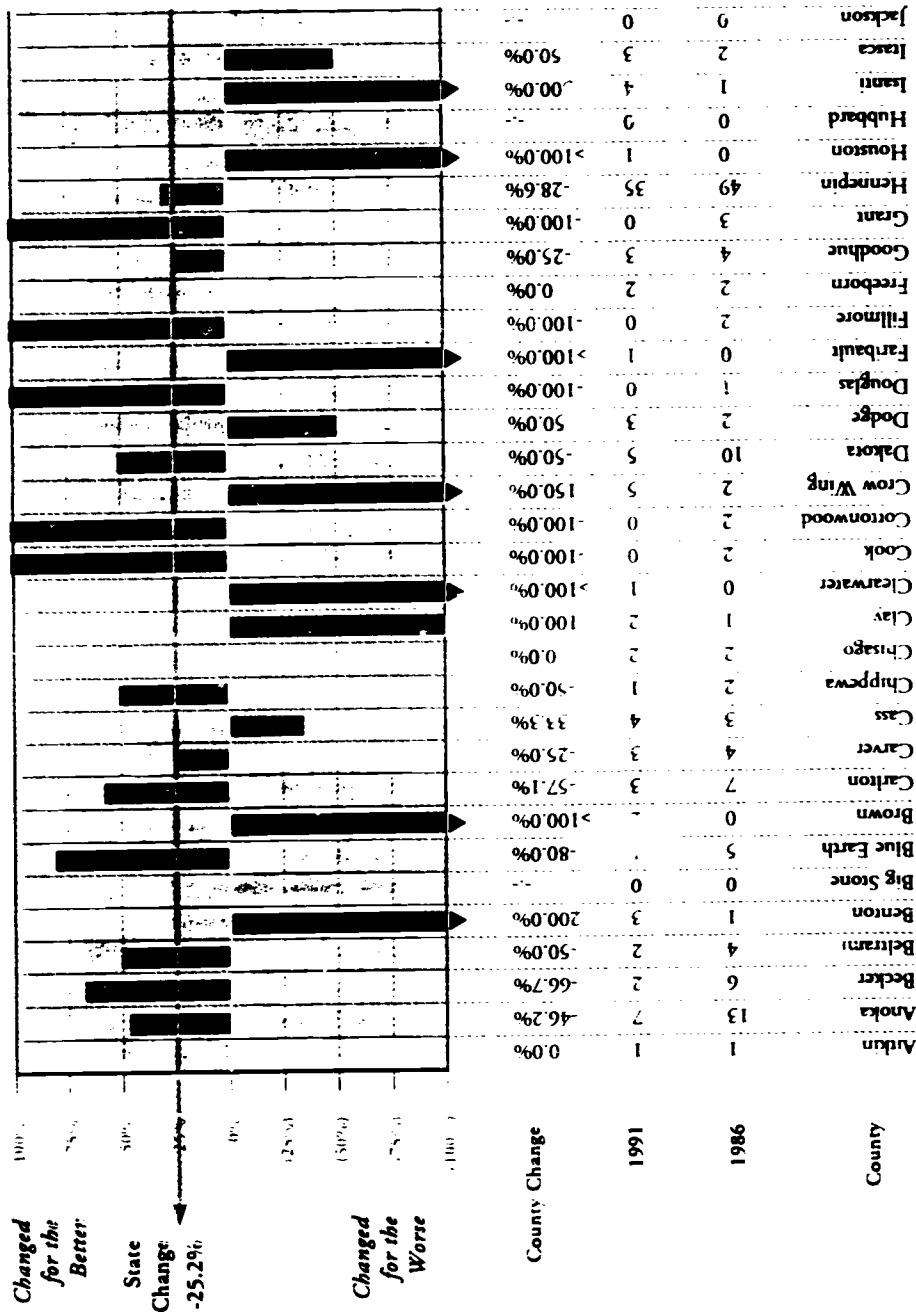
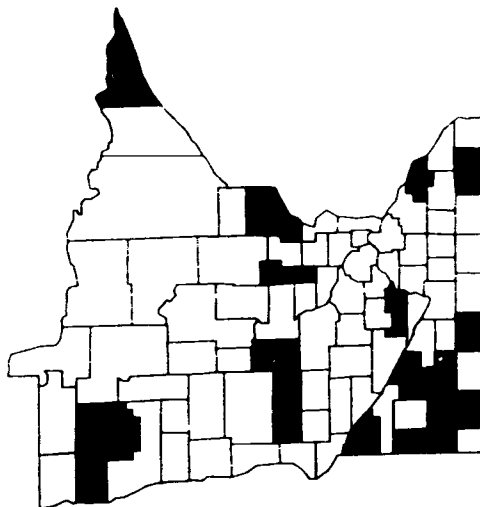
Country	Year	Value	Unit
Kanadec	202.9%	3.5%	
Kandiyohi	36.5%	7.4%	
Kirtson	-	0.0%	
Koochiching	-100.0%	1.5%	
Lac Qui Parle	-	0.0%	
Lake	>100%	0.0%	
Lake ... Woods	-60.0%	10.5%	
Le Sueur	128.8%	7.3%	
Lincoln	-100.0%	7.7%	
Lyon	>100%	15.8%	
Mahommen	6.6%	6.1%	
Marshall	-	0.0%	
Martin	-68.0%	10.3%	
McLeod	-23.4%	6.4%	
Meeker	>100%	6.1%	
Millie Lac	95.2%	2.1%	
Morrison	216.7%	1.2%	
Mower	383.3%	1.2%	
Murray	0.0%	0.0%	
Nicollet	362.5%	0.8%	
Nobles	1.1%	8.8%	
Norman	-	0.0%	
Olmsted	-41.0%	10.5%	
Otter Tail	78.0%	4.1%	
Pennington	>100%	0.0%	
Pine	-50.8%	5.9%	
Pipstone	>100%	0.0%	
Polk	-33.3%	8.4%	
Pope	-69.0%	10.0%	
Ramsey	25.0%	6.0%	
Red Lake	0.0%	0.0%	
Redwood	-100.0%	5.2%	
Renville	>100%	0.0%	
Rice	258.3%	1.2%	
Rock	-100.0%	3.8%	
Roscau	1.6%	6.3%	
St. Louis	0.0%	5.1%	
Scott	34.0%	4.7%	
Sherburne	-9.5%	2.1%	
Sibley	-29.7%	9.1%	
Steams	-17.0%	5.3%	
Steele	66.7%	3.3%	
Stevens	-82.6%	16.7%	
Swift	-100.0%	5.1%	
Todd	78.3%	2.3%	
Traverse	-100.0%	0.0%	
Wabasha	-100.0%	4.1%	
Wadena	>100%	0.0%	
Wasca	-17.0%	5.3%	
Washington	38.2%	9.4%	
Watsonwan	222.2%	11.6%	
Wilkin	-46.0%	2.7%	
Winona	-30.8%	1.8%	
Wright	36.4%	6.6%	
Yellow Medicine	>100%	9.1%	

Children Dying Violently

Statewide Statistics

	1986	1991	% Change
Children under age 18	1,170,426	1,167,280	-.3%
Children dying violently	266	199	-25.2%
Type of death			
Suicide	47	28	-40.4%
Homicide	14	21	+50.0%
Motor vehicle	205	150	-26.8%

County Changes for this Indicator



Indicator Description

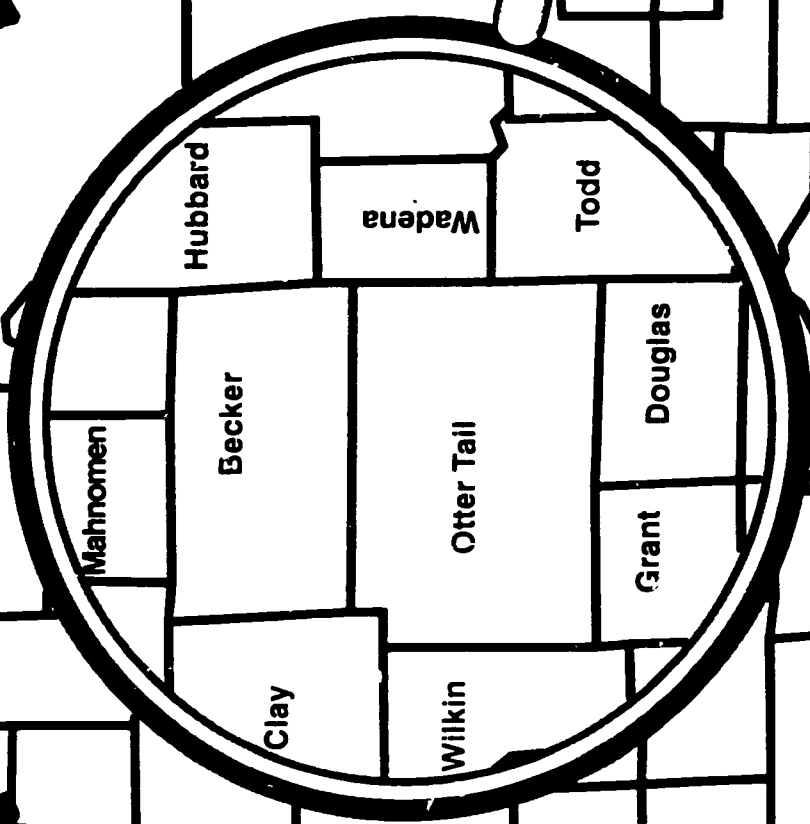
The violent death of a child is the ultimate sign that we have failed our children. Children who commit suicide have turned their anger, frustration or depression on themselves. Murdered children have been victimized by people using violence to resolve conflict. They are often innocents caught in the crossfire of conflict between family members or neighbors.

The good news is that, unlike the rest of the country, Minnesota saw the number of children dying from violence shrink by 25.2% between 1986 and 1991 from 266 to 199. Despite this good news, 25 counties saw increases. Of those, 10 had seen no child deaths by violence in 1986.

County	1986	1991	% Change
Kandake	0	2	>100.0%
Kandivohi	1	6	500.0%
Kirtson	0	1	>100.0%
Koochiching	0	3	>100.0%
Lac Qui Parle	1	0	-100.0%
Lake	0	0	-
Lake Woods	0	0	-
Le Sueur	2	1	-50.0%
Lincoln	3	0	-100.0%
Lyon	3	2	-33.3%
Mahnomen	0	1	>100.0%
Marshall	1	0	-100.0%
Martin	1	0	-100.0%
McLeod	1	4	300.0%
Meecker	2	3	50.0%
Mille Lacs	2	0	-100.0%
Morrison	4	3	-25.0%
Mower	2	2	0.0%
Murray	2	0	-100.0%
Nicollet	2	1	-50.0%
Nobles	1	0	-100.0%
Norman	0	0	-
Olmsted	3	6	100.0%
Otter Tail	4	1	-75.0%
Pennington	2	0	-100.0%
Pine	1	0	-100.0%
Pipestone	1	0	-100.0%
Polk	3	2	-33.3%
Pope	0	0	-
Ramsey	28	13	-53.6%
Red Lake	2	0	-100.0%
Redwood	3	0	-100.0%
Renville	2	2	0.0%
Rice	3	3	0.0%
Rock	0	0	-
Roseau	2	3	50.0%
Saint Louis	12	11	-8.3%
Scott	2	3	50.0%
Sherburne	5	2	-60.0%
Sibley	3	0	-100.0%
Sicams	6	7	16.7%
Steele	3	2	-33.3%
Stevens	0	0	-
Swift	0	2	>100.0%
Todd	1	0	-100.0%
Traverse	0	0	-
Wabasha	3	0	-100.0%
Wadena	1	1	0.0%
Wasca	1	1	0.0%
Washington	3	7	133.3%
Watonwan	1	1	0.0%
Wilkin	1	1	0.0%
Winona	0	2	>100.0%
Wright	11	4	-63.6%
Yellow Medicine	0	0	-

SPRING 1994

County Profiles



Family Economics

Children living in poverty

Children living in poverty are at high risk for malnutrition, hunger, cold, poor housing, frequent moves that interrupt family stability and schooling, and high levels of personal and family stress. These problems can interfere with intellectual, physical, and emotional development and therefore cause long-term devastation to a child's journey toward adulthood.

Children living in single parent families

In Minnesota, children living in single parent households are seven times more likely to live in poverty than are other children. Nearly 81% of children in single parent families live with their mothers, 19% with their fathers. In 1989, the median income for families headed by single mothers was \$16,932, for families headed by single fathers \$29,046, and for families headed by married couples \$39,805.

Children dependent on AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children)

Children dependent on AFDC are the poorest of poor children. In 1993, Minnesota's AFDC grant, combined with the value of food stamps, was equal to only 75% of the poverty level. This extreme poverty puts children at very high risk for hunger, malnutrition, unsafe housing, and debilitating illness.

Birth Circumstances

Children weighing less than 5.5 pounds at birth

Infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth are 40 times more likely to die during the first month of life than are those with higher weights. Low birthweight babies who do survive are three times more likely to experience serious health and developmental problems than are other children.

Children born to unmarried parents

Most children born to unmarried parents live out their childhoods in poverty and suffer its long-term consequences. Children born to unmarried parents are less likely than children of divorced parents to receive child support (18% as opposed to 61%). The primary reason for this wide disparity is that in Minnesota only 54% of children of unmarried parents are known to have a legal relationship with their fathers. Without clearly established paternity, judges cannot order child support.

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to teen mothers are at high risk for spending their entire childhoods in poverty and for not succeeding in school. Their mothers are less likely to finish high school than are other girls and more likely to be single than older mothers.

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years education

Children born to mothers who have less than a high school education face the risk of poverty at birth and throughout childhood. These children are at higher risk than other children for not doing well in school, for dropping out, and for themselves becoming parents at an early age.

Signs of Trouble

Child abuse and neglect substantiated

Children suffering physical and sexual abuse are at higher risk for failure in school, for truancy, and for juvenile delinquency than are other children. In fact, they are far more likely to repeat the cycle and become perpetrators of violence themselves.

Children dropping out of school

Dropping out of school before high school graduation usually results in a lifetime of sporadic low-wage employment and poverty. Children dropping out of school have fewer options for employment than do high school graduates and students who go on to post-secondary schools.

Children's crimes against people

Crimes against people show a lack of caring for other people as well as a disregard for the social order. Violent crimes by children range from simple assault to murder. The risk for society and the child perpetrator is great because the child often goes on as an adult to injure more people, and to spend much of his or her life in prison.

Children dying violently

The violent death of a child is the ultimate sign that society has failed its children. Children who commit suicide have turned their anger, frustration, or depression on themselves. Murdered children have been victimized by people using violence to resolve conflict. Often, murdered children are innocents caught in the crossfire of conflict between family members or neighbors.

Minnesota



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	4,424,763
• Children under age 18.....	1,167,909
- African American.....	36,541
- American Indian.....	19,920
- Asian American.....	34,376
- European American.....	1,068,156
- Other.....	8,916
- Hispanic (of all races).....	21,613
• Children under age 6.....	406,751
• Median family income.....	\$30,111

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	7.0%
- Largest industry.....	Services: 23.4%
- Second largest industry.....	Durable goods manufacturing: 13.1%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest.....	Services
- Slowest.....	Construction
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	5.1%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

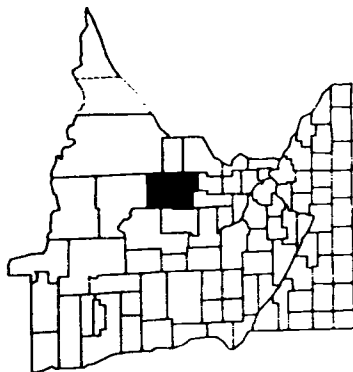
Children dying violently

State

Base
Year
1986

Current
Year
1991

Change



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	12,477
• Children under age 18.....	2,960
- African American.....	5
- American Indian.....	79
- Asian American.....	18
- European American.....	2,845
- Other.....	13
- Hispanic (of all races).....	35
• Children under age 6.....	835
• Median family income.....	\$21,263

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	4.90%
- Largest industry.....	Services: 20%
- Second largest industry.....	State and local govt.: 19.9%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest.....	Transportation/ public utilities
- Slowest.....	Durable goods manufacturing
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	7.80%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

County State

Base
Year
1986Current
Year
1991County
ChangeState
Change

21.1% 26.2% 24.2% 21.6%

10.1% 16.8% 66.3% 37.3%

15.0% 16.2% 8.0% 15.7%

23.2% 25.2% 8.6% 36.8%

2.6% 5.2% 100.0% 6.0%

6.5% 2.6% -60.0% 8.0%

14.2% 16.5% 16.2% 12.4%

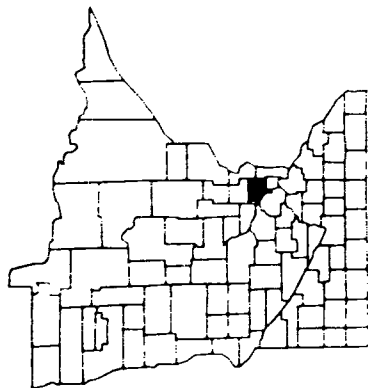
39 22 -43.6% 31.8%

2.5% 2.1% -16.0% 25.0%

9.5% 20.0% 110.5% 13.8%

1 1 0.0% -25.2%

Anoka



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	245,609
• Children under age 18	74,528
• African American	755
• American Indian	771
• Asian American	1,106
• European American	71,510
• Other	386
• Hispanic (of all races)	1,029
• Children under age 6	25,984
• Median family income	\$42,931

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate	7.6%
• Largest industry	Durable goods manufacturing
• Second largest industry	Services
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest	Services
• Slowest	Durable goods manufacturing
• Unemployment rate (1993)	4.2%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

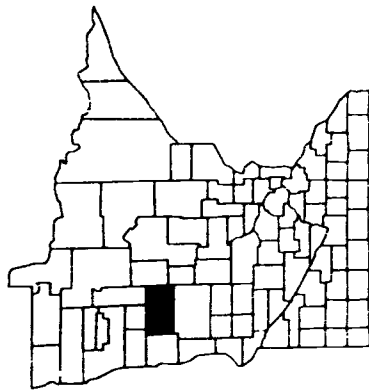
Worse (100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better

Except where indicated

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Family Economics				
Children in poverty (1980-1989)	5.2%	7.3%	-10.4%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1989)	10.8%	14.9%	38.0%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	4.9%	6.3%	28.6%	15.7%
Birth Circumstances				
Children born to unmarried parents	13.0%	18.7%	43.8%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	4.1%	5.2%	26.8%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	2.2%	2.4%	9.1%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	3.9%	7.9%	102.6%	12.4%
Signs of Trouble				
Children abused and neglected	33%	401	19.0%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	2.8%	2.6%	-7.1%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	5.7%	6.5%	14.0%	13.8%
Children dying violently	13	7	-46.2%	35.2%

County State

Becker



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	27,977
• Children under age 18	8,083
- African American	0
- American Indian	789
- Asian American	38
- European American	7,244
- Other	12
- Hispanic (of all races)	49
• Children under age 6	2,518
• Median family income	\$24,994

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate	6.80%
- Largest industry	Services: 22.3%
- Second largest industry	Farming & state and local govt.: 15.8% ea.
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest	Durable goods manufacturing
- Slowest	Transportation/public utilities
• Unemployment rate (1993)	7.40%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

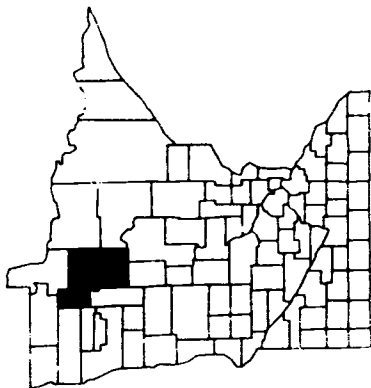
(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics			
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	18.7%	23.0%	23.0%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	11.9%	18.1%	52.1%
Children dependent on AFDC	12.4%	15.6%	25.8%
Birth Circumstances			
Children born to unmarried parents	21.1%	30.9%	46.4%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	5.2%	4.6%	-11.5%
Children born to mothers under age 18	3.6%	4.6%	27.8%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	17.5%	17.3%	-1.1%
Signs of Trouble			
Children abused and neglected	178	71	-60.1%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	1.9%	1.4%	-26.3%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	2.7%	3.0%	11.1%
Children dying violently	6	2	-66.7%
			-25.2%

County State

Beltrami



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	34,554
• Children under age 18	10,227
• African American	56
• American Indian	2,384
• Asian American	70
• European American	7,597
• Other	20
Hispanic (of all races)	116
• Children under age 6	3,506
• Median family income	\$25,133

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate	7.50%
• Largest industry	State & local govt.: 27%
• Second largest industry	Services: 21.7%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest	Durable goods manufacturing
• Slowest	Construction
• Unemployment rate (1993)	5.10%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse (100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better

Except where indicated

	Base Year	Current Year	County Change	State Change
Family Economics				
Children in poverty (1970-1989)	20.0%	28.2%	41.0%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	16.2%	22.7%	40.1%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	21.4%	25.9%	21.0%	15.7%
Birth Circumstances				
Children born to unmarried parents	34.4%	46.6%	35.5%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	3.9%	4.0%	2.6%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	6.4%	3.5%	-45.3%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	18.1%	15.7%	-13.3%	12.4%
Signs of Trouble				
Children abused and neglected	181	90	-50.3%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School year 1986-87 and 1989-91)	3.4%	2.3%	-32.4%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	4.0%	4.7%	17.5%	13.8%
Children dying violently	4	2	-50.0%	-25.2%

County State

Benton



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	30,307
• Children under age 18.....	9,078
- African American.....	64
- American Indian.....	87
- Asian American.....	59
- European American.....	8,863
- Other.....	5
- Hispanic (of all races).....	36
• Children under age 6.....	3,115
• Median family income.....	\$31,942

ECONOMICS

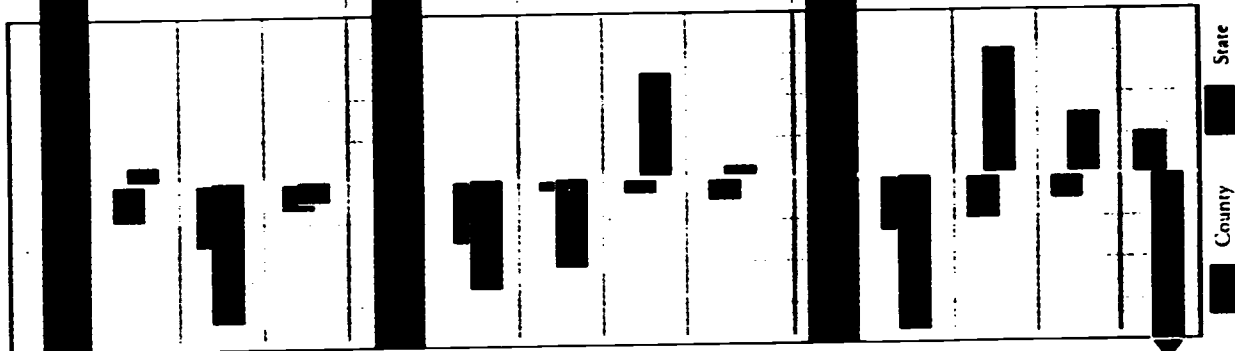
• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	7.20%
- Largest industry.....	Non-durable goods manufaturing: 18.4%
- Second largest industry.....	Services: 15.1%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
Fastest.....	Farming
Slowest.....	Wholesale trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	4.70%

112

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse (100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better

Except where indicated



Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

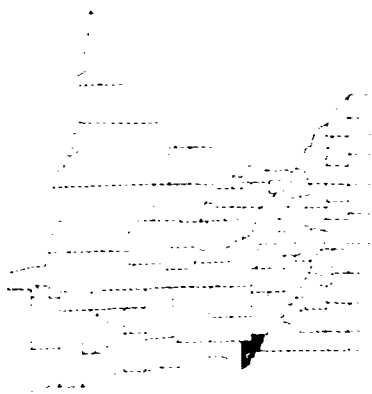
County State

113



1994 Report

Big Stone



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	6,311
• Children under age 18	1,642
- African American	0
- American Indian	15
- Asian American	15
- European American	1,612
- Other	0
- Hispanic (of all races)	17
• Children under age 6	516
• Median family income	\$23,893

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate	3.10%
- Largest industry	Farming: 29.2%
Second largest industry	State and local govt.: 17.1%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest	Services
- Slowest	Retail trade
• Unemployment rate (1993)	3.80%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse
(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
Better

Except where indicated

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Family Economics				
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	16.4%	18.6%	13.4%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	7.7%	9.2%	19.5%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	7.5%	7.1%	-5.3%	15.7%
Birth Circumstances				
Children born to unmarried parents	6.9%	17.4%	152.2%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	3.4%	4.3%	26.5%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	1.1%	1.4%	27.3%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	9.2%	13.0%	41.3%	12.4%
Signs of Trouble				
Children abused and neglected	7	13	85.7%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	0.5%			25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	0.0%	0.0%		13.8%
Children dying violently	0	0		-25.2%

County State

Blue Earth



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	54,570
• Children under age 18	12,375
• African American	33
• American Indian	25
• Asian American	201
• European American	11,996
• Other	120
• Hispanic (of all races)	202
• Children under age 6	4,213
• Median family income	\$32,550

ECONOMICS

Profile (1990)

• Economic growth rate	5.30%
• Largest industry	Services: 23.8%
• Second largest industry	State & local govt.: 19.7%
Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest	Services
• Slowest	Durable goods manufacturing
Unemployment rate (1993)	2.60%

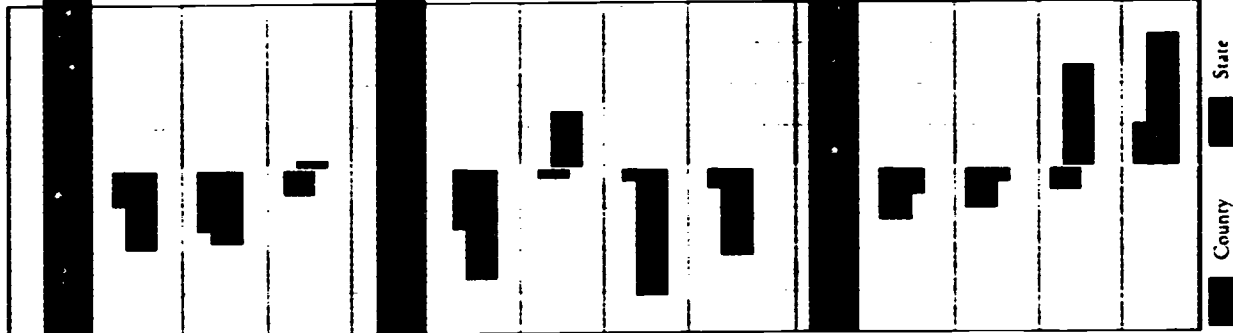
116

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

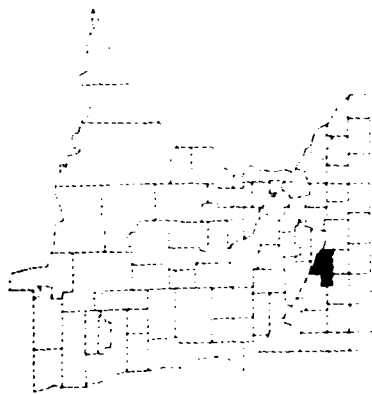
Except where indicated



County State

117

Brown



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....27,120
- Children under age 18.....7,439
 - African American.....4
 - American Indian.....11
 - Asian American.....76
 - European American.....7,330
 - Other.....18
 - Hispanic (of all races).....93
- Children under age 6.....2,365
- Median family income.....\$30,681

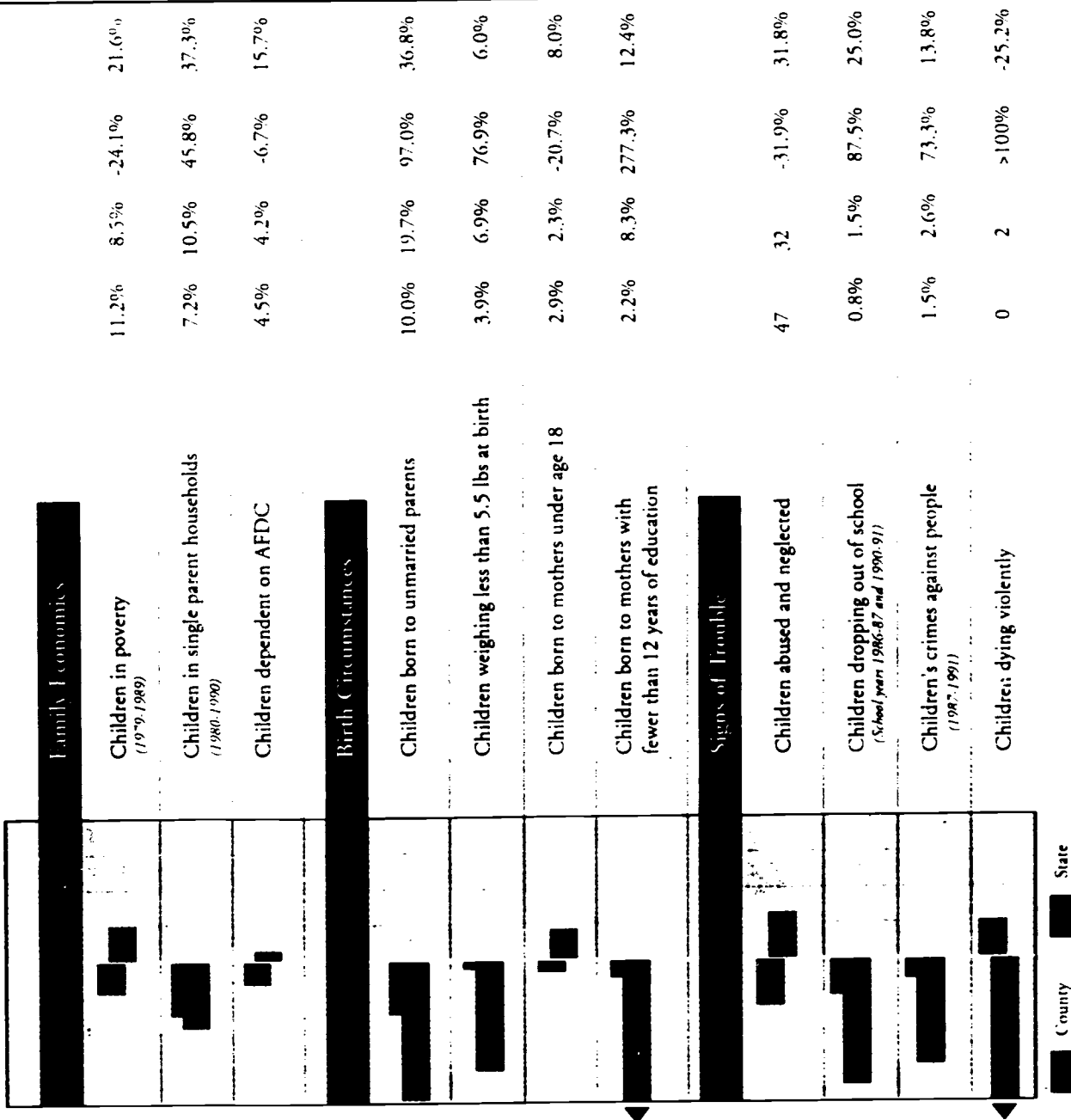
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.40%
 - Largest industry.....Services
 - Second largest industry.....Non-durable goods manufacturing
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993).....3.80%

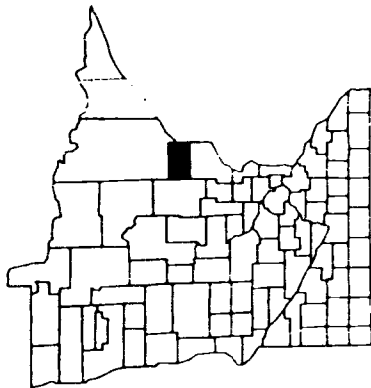
PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Carlton



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	29,338
• Children under age 18.....	8,245
• African American.....	10
• American Indian.....	494
• Asian American.....	61
• European American.....	7,677
• Other.....	3
• Hispanic (of all races).....	36
• Children under age 6.....	2,463
• Median family income.....	\$30,208

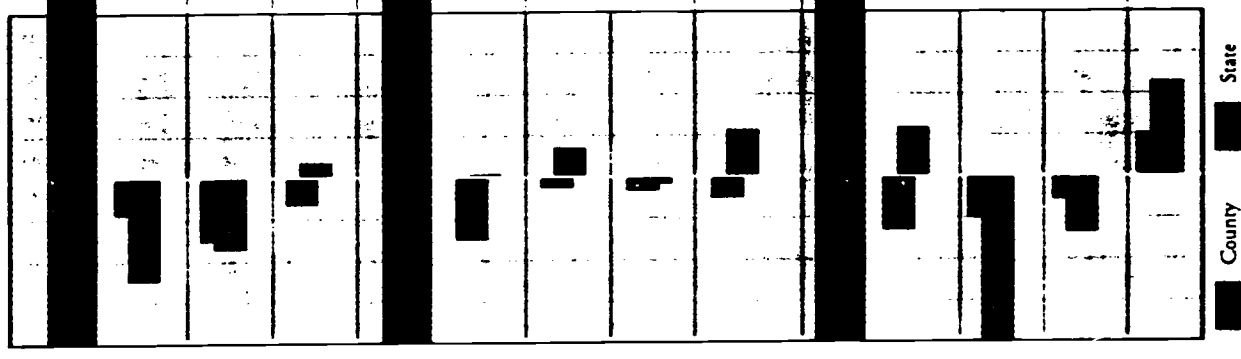
ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate.....	4.90%
• Largest industry.....	State and local govt. 21.6%
• Second largest industry.....	Non-durable goods manufacturing: 21.3%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest.....	Services
• Slowest.....	Durable goods manufacturing
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	6.30%

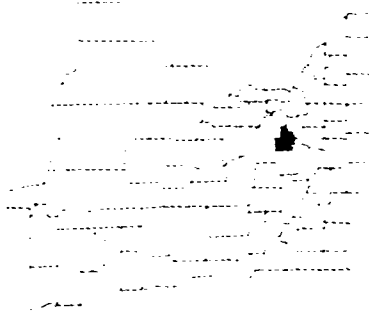
PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better
(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated



Carver



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	48,116
• Children under age 18	14,498
- African American	30
- American Indian	34
- Asian American	168
- European American	14,246
- Other	20
Hispanic (of all races)	5
• Children under age 6	5,362
• Median family income	\$43,554

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate	11.00%
- Largest industry	Non-durable goods manufacturing: 25.7%
- Second largest industry	Durable goods manufacturing: 19.0%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest	Durable goods manufacturing
- Slowest	Retail trade
• Unemployment rate (1993)	2.90%



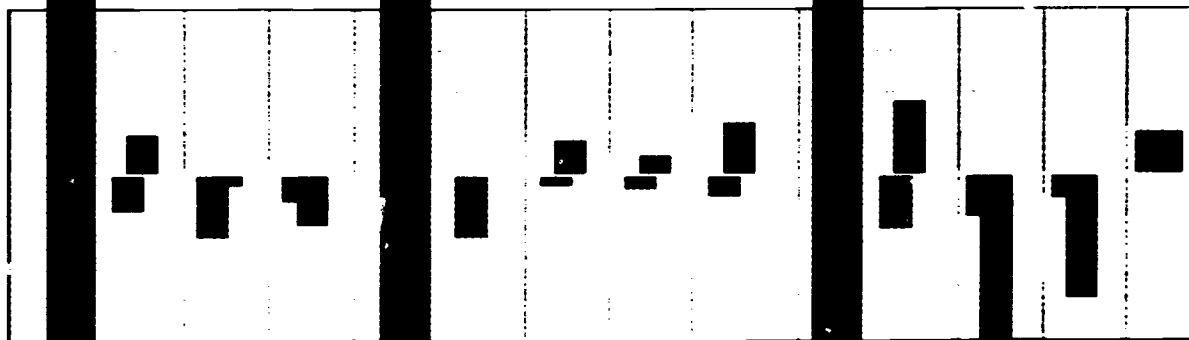
122

1994 Report

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse
(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
Better

Except where indicated



Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

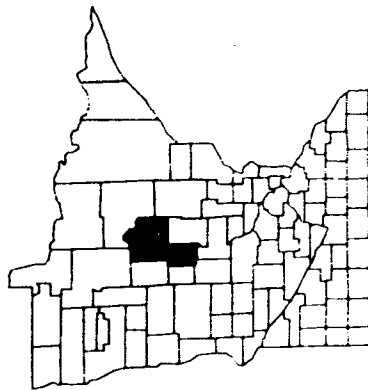
Children dying violently

County State

123

55

Cass



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	21,880
• Children under age 18.....	5,954
- African American.....	18
- American Indian.....	1,073
- Asian American.....	37
- European American.....	4,819
- Other.....	7
- Hispanic (of all races).....	44
• Children under age 6.....	1,920
• Median family income.....	\$22,022

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	6.00%
- Largest industry.....	Services
- Second largest industry.....	State and local govt.
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest.....	State and local govt.
- Slowest.....	Construction
• Unemployment rate (1993)	6.80%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1980)Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Family Economics				
Children in poverty (1979-1980)	23.4%	29.5%	26.1%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	13.8%	20.6%	49.3%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	20.9%	20.6%	-1.4%	15.7%
Birth Circumstances				
Children born to unmarried parents	24.6%	39.5%	60.6%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	3.6%	6.4%	77.8%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	2.7%	5.4%	100.0%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	17.1%	16.4%	-4.1%	12.4%
Signs of Trouble				
Children abused and neglected	55	90	63.6%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	1.9%	5.8%	205.3%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	1.3%	8.1%	523.1%	13.8%
Children dying violently	3	4	33.3%	-25.2%

Chippewa



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....13,316
- Children under age 18.....3,576
 - African American.....12
 - American Indian.....16
 - Asian American.....11
 - European American.....3,526
 - Other.....11
 - Hispanic (of all races).....47
- Children under age 6.....1,087
- Median family income.....\$27,361

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.00%
 - Largest industry.....Farming: 20%
 - Second largest industry.....Services: 16.8%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest.....Transportation/public utilities
- Unemployment rate (1993).....3.60%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

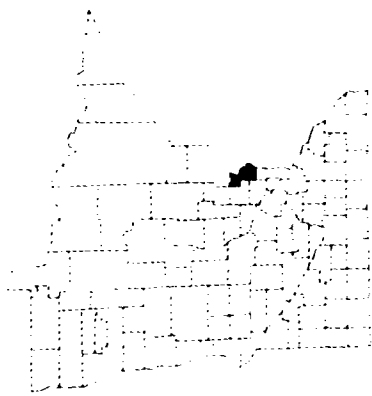
Worse (100%) 75% (50%) 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better

Except where indicated

Family Economics			
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	16.3%	15.1%	-7.4%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	6.6%	12.3%	86.4%
Children dependent on AFDC	5.2%	6.4%	23.1%
Birth Circumstances			
Children born to unmarried parents	10.7%	13.0%	21.5%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	2.1%	4.1%	95.2%
Children born to mothers under age 18	3.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	6.4%	2.7%	-57.8%
Signs of Trouble			
Children abused and neglected	36	41	13.9%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	0.7%	1.6%	128.6%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	3.3%	4.3%	30.3%
Children dying violently	2	1	-50.0%

County State

Chicago



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	30,628
• Children under age 18.....	9,428
- African American.....	23
- American Indian.....	60
- Asian American.....	48
- European American.....	9,270
- Other.....	27
- Hispanic (of all races).....	58
• Children under age 6.....	3,062
• Median family income.....	\$35,229

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	8.70%
- Largest industry.....	Services, 25%
- Second largest industry.....	State and local govt., 14.1%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest.....	Services
- Slowest.....	Retail trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	4.90%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1979-1989)	6.7%	9.3%	38.8%	33.0%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	8.2%	12.1%	47.6%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	6.4%	6.3%	-1.6%	15.7%

Birth Circumstances

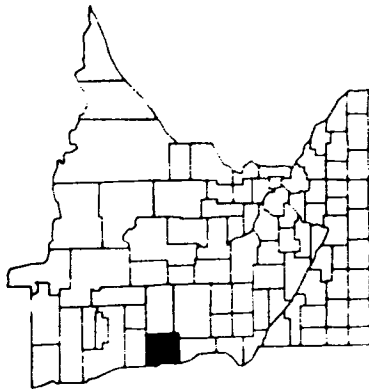
Children born to unmarried parents	16.6%	19.9%	19.9%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	2.9%	4.8%	65.5%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	3.6%	2.1%	-41.7%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	11.9%	9.4%	-21.0%	12.4%

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected	33	65	97.0%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986, 87 and 1990-91)	2.8%	4.3%	53.6%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	6.3%	4.6%	-27.0%	13.8%
Children dying violently	2	2	0.0%	-25.2%

County State

Clay



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 51,402
- Children under age 18 12,667
- African American 54
- American Indian 279
- Asian American 107
- European American 11,870
- Other 357
- Hispanic (of all races) 507
- Children under age 6 4,285
- Median family income \$32,983

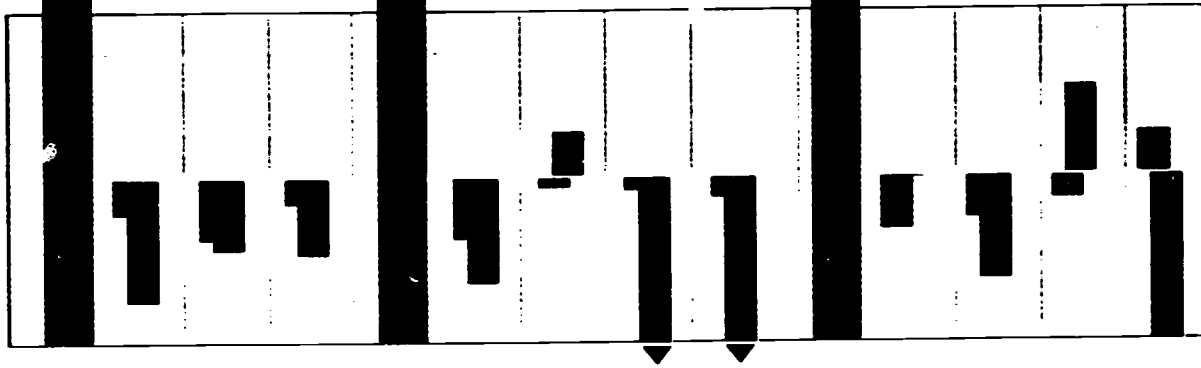
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 5.50%
 - Largest industry Services: 22.4%
 - Second largest industry State and local govt.: 21.4%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Farming
 - Slowest Construction
- Unemployment rate (1993) 3.80%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

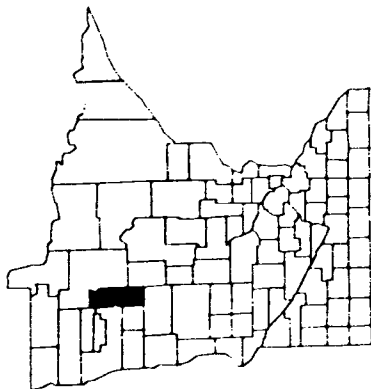
Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Except where indicated

Clearwater



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	8,328
• Children under age 18	2,421
- African American	0
- American Indian	270
- Asian American	7
- European American	2,144
- Other	0
- Hispanic (of all races)	12
• Children under age 6	731
• Median family income	\$21,572

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate	5.70%
- Largest industry State & local govt	25.9%
- Second largest industry	Services: 13.7%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest	Construction
- Slowest	Retail trade
• Unemployment rate (1993)	11.40%

132

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse (100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1979-1989)	23.3%	30.0%	28.8%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	12.6%	16.9%	34.1%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	18.9%	17.9%	-5.3%	15.7%

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents	22.5%	27.9%	24.0%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	2.2%	4.1%	86.4%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	4.3%	3.3%	-23.3%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	20.3%	15.6%	-23.2%	12.4%

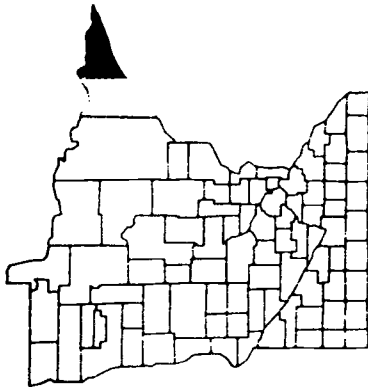
Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected	2	13	550.0%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1987-88)	2.4%	3.4%	41.7%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	1.9%	3.8%	100.0%	13.8%
Children dying violently	0	1	100%	-25.2%

County State

133

Cook



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	3,873
• Children under age 18.....	919
• African American.....	4
• American Indian.....	2
• Asian American.....	18
• European American.....	825
• Other.....	0
• Hispanic (of all races).....	0
• Children under age 6.....	320
• Median family income.....	\$27,839

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate.....	6.60%
• Largest industry.....	Services: 28%
• Second largest industry.....	State and local govt.: 21.4%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest.....	Transportation/public utilities
• Slowest.....	Durable goods manufacturing
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	2.10%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse
Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base
Year
1986Current
Year
1991County
ChangeState
Change

12.2% 15.1% 23.8% 21.6%

11.7% 13.4% 14.5% 37.3%

7.2% 4.6% -3.1% 15.7%

13.3% 17.4% 30.8% 36.8%

2.2% 2.2% 0.0% 6.0%

4.4% 0.0% -100.0% 8.0%

13.3% 13.0% -2.3% 12.4%

27 15 -44.4% 31.8%

1.4% 1.7% 21.4% 25.0%

0.0% 4.3% >100% 13.8%

2 0 -100.0% -25.2%

County State



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	12,765
• Children under age 18.....	3,306
- African American.....	0
- American Indian.....	7
- Asian American.....	38
- European American.....	3,246
- Other.....	15
- Hispanic (of all races).....	34
• Children under age 6.....	951
• Median family income.....	\$26,756

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	2.80%
- Largest industry.....	Farming: 30.9%
- Second largest industry.....	Services: 17.2%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest.....	Services
- Slowest.....	Retail trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	8.30%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse (100% (75% (50% (25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1979-1989)	15.0%	17.9%	19.3%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	7.2%	11.9%	65.3%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	5.4%	7.1%	31.5%	15.7%

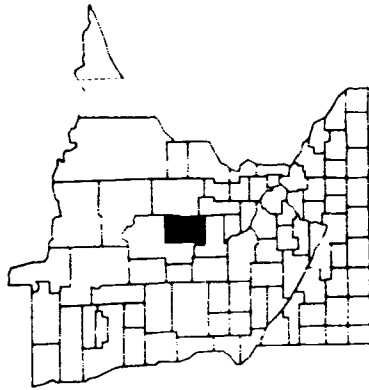
Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents	11.8%	15.9%	34.7%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	6.2%	3.6%	-41.9%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	1.2%	2.2%	83.3%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	9.3%	11.6%	24.7%	12.4%

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected	39	57	46.2%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	0.6%	0.8%	33.3%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	3.4%	2.9%	-14.7%	13.8%
Children dying violently	2	0	-100.0%	-25.2%

County State



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....44,462
- Children under age 18.....11,949
 - African American.....24
 - American Indian.....202
 - Asian American.....47
 - European American.....11,643
 - Other.....33
 - Hispanic (of all races).....134
- Children under age 6.....3,861
- Median family income.....\$27,274

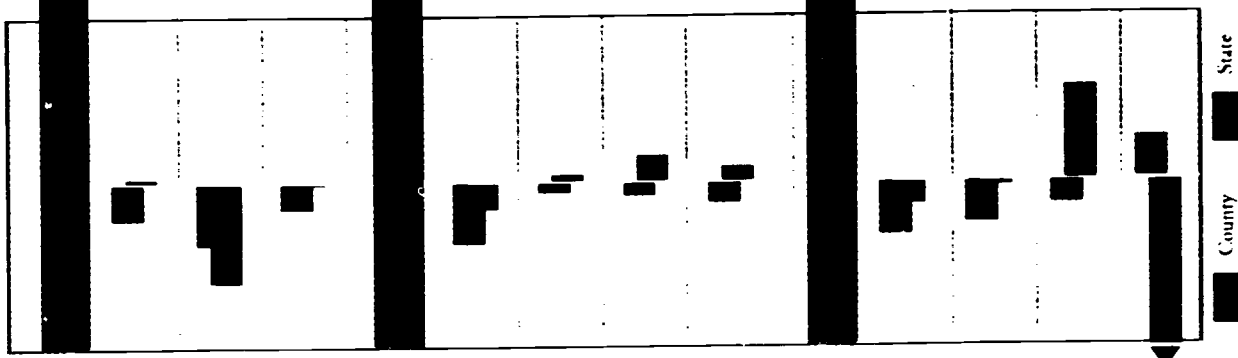
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....7.80%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 22.9%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 21.3%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest.....Transportation/public utilities
- Unemployment rate (1993).....4.60%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

18.8% 18.4% -2.1% 21.6%

11.7% 18.7% 59.8% 37.3%

13.2% 13.3% 0.8% 15.7%

21.1% 24.4% 15.6% 36.8%

5.4% 5.2% -3.7% 6.0%

3.9% 3.3% -15.4% 8.0%

14.9% 13.1% -8.7% 12.4%

182 206 13.2% 31.8%

4.3% 4.4% 2.3% 25.0%

3.7% 1.6% -56.8% 13.8%

2 5 150.0% 25.2%

Dakota



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 278,993
- Children under age 18 82,352
- African American 1,161
- American Indian 162
- Asian American 2,353
- European American 78,116
- Other 560
- Hispanic (of all races) 1,623
- Children under age 6 30,670
- Median family income \$47,130

ECONOMICS

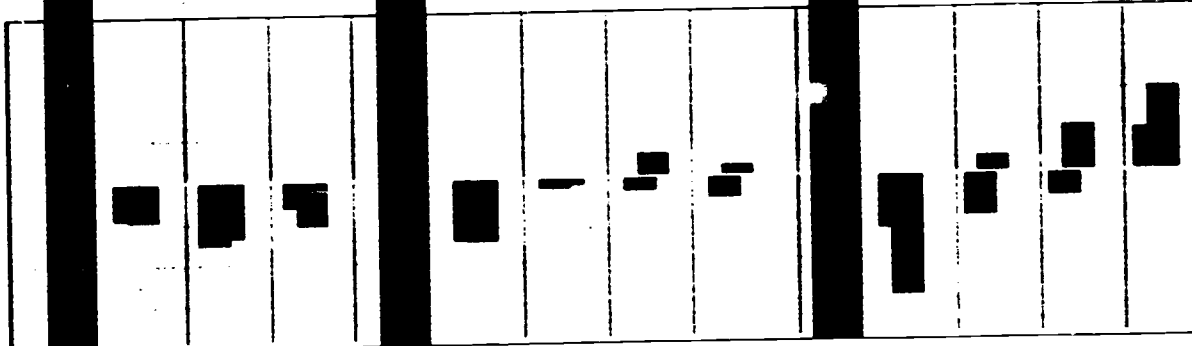
- Profile 1990:
 - Economic growth rate 10.30%
 - Largest industry Services 18.5%
 - Second largest industry Durable goods manufacturing 12.5%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990):
 - Fastest Services
 - Slowest Construction
- Unemployment rate (1993) 3.30%

140

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



County State

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1990-1991)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
School years 1986-87 and 1990-91

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base Year 1986

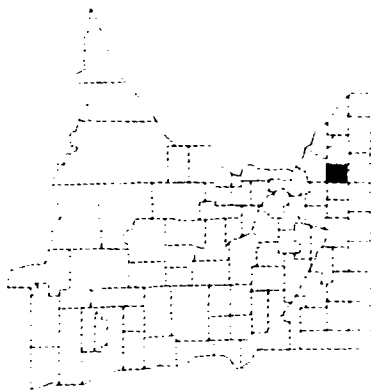
Current Year 1991

County Change

State Change



Dodge



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 15,895
- Children under age 18 4,920
 - African American 6
 - American Indian 13
 - Asian American 56
 - European American 4,799
 - Other 46
 - Hispanic (of all races) 76
- Children under age 6 1,624
- Median family income \$33,582

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 5.50%
 - Largest industry Farming: 23%
 - Second largest industry State and local govt.: 15.9%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Construction
- Unemployment rate (1993) 4.10%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

County State

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
State Change
County Change

10.0% 7.4% -26.0% 21.6%

5.6% 9.2% 64.3% 37.3%

5.1% 4.0% -21.6% 15.7%

10.0% 11.3% 13.0% 36.8%

6.1% 5.5% -9.8% 6.0%

1.9% 3.1% 63.2% 8.0%

10.3% 12.5% 21.4% 12.4%

21 21 0.0% 31.8%

1.4% 0.7% -50.0% 25.0%

1.7% 8.9% 423.5% 13.8%

2 3 50.0% -25.2%

Douglas



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	28,789
• Children under age 18.....	7,793
• African American.....	14
• American Indian.....	30
• Asian American.....	60
• European American.....	7,685
• Other.....	4
• Hispanic (of all races).....	37
• Children under age 6.....	2,478
• Median family income.....	\$26,886

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate.....	7.10%
• Largest industry.....	Services: 21.2%
• Second largest industry.....	State and local govt.: 16.8%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest.....	Durable goods manufacturing
• Slowest.....	Construction
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	3.50%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse
Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1980, 87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
<i>Except where indicated</i>				
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	15.3%	13.2%	-13.7%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	7.5%	11.9%	58.7%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	6.7%	6.2%	-7.5%	15.7%
Children born to unmarried parents	12.1%	16.7%	38.0%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	3.5%	6.1%	74.3%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	2.7%	1.7%	-37.0%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	7.9%	6.1%	-22.8%	12.4%
Children abused and neglected	60	155	158.3%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1980, 87 and 1990-91)	1.2%	1.6%	33.3%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	1.3%	5.0%	284.6%	13.8%
Children dying violently	1	0	-100.0%	-25.2%

Faribault



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	17,170
• Children under age 18	4,523
- African American	13
- American Indian	13
- Asian American	73
- European American	4,364
- Other	60
- Hispanic (of all races)	116
• Children under age 6	1,331
• Median family income	\$27,606

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate	3.50%
- Largest industry	Farming: 25.2%
- Second largest industry	Services: 13.7%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest	Non-durable goods manufacturing
- Slowest	Wholesale trade
• Unemployment rate (1993)	3.90%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse
(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
Better

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Family Economics				
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	14.1%	15.2%	7.8%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	7.9%	12.6%	59.5%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	7.0%	10.3%	47.1%	15.7%
Birth Circumstances				
Children born to unmarried parents	11.3%	17.5%	54.9%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	3.0%	7.9%	163.3%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	1.7%	2.3%	35.3%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	7.8%	11.3%	44.9%	12.4%
Signs of Trouble				
Children abused and neglected	66	66	0.0%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	0.4%	1.1%	175.0%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	3.9%	7.5%	92.3%	13.8%
Children dying violently	0	1	>100%	-25.2%

County State



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	20,839
• Children under age 18.....	5,784
• African American.....	2
• American Indian.....	17
• Asian American.....	39
• European American.....	5,715
• Other.....	11
• Hispanic (of all races).....	35
• Children under age 6.....	1,820
• Median family income.....	\$27,151

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate.....	5.10%
• Largest industry.....	Farming: 26.3%
• Second largest industry.....	Services: 16.7%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest.....	Durable goods manufacturing
• Slowest.....	Wholesale trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	4.50%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse (100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1979-1989)	18.9%	19.6%	3.7%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	6.3%	10.4%	65.1%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	5.7%	4.0%	-29.8%	15.7%

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents	9.3%	16.4%	76.3%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	5.3%	3.2%	-39.6%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	2.3%	3.2%	39.1%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	9.7%	14.2%	46.4%	12.4%

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected	6	30	400.0%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	1.5%	1.2%	-20.0%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	8.0%	2.3%	-71.3%	13.8%
Children dying violently	2	0	-100.0%	-25.2%

County State

Freeborn



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....34,156
- Children under age 18.....8,648
 - African American.....2
 - American Indian.....15
 - Asian American.....57
 - European American.....8,258
 - Other.....316
 - Hispanic (of all races).....502
- Children under age 6.....2,678
- Median family income.....\$29,604

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....3.10%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 17.8%
 - Second largest industry.....Farming: 16.1%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services
 - Slowest.....Non-durable goods manufacturing
- Unemployment rate (1993).....4.90%



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty

(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households

(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school

(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

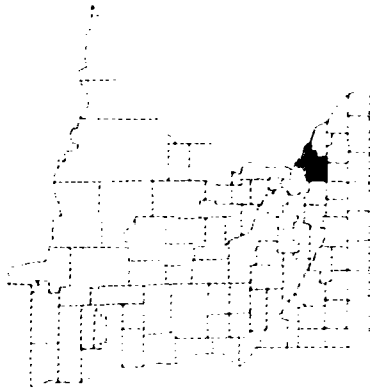
Children's crimes against people

(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

	Base Year	Current Year	County Change	State Change
	1986	1991		
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	10.4%	12.4%	19.2%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	9.7%	14.2%	46.4%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	8.1%	9.5%	17.3%	15.7%
Children born to unmarried parents	15.7%	26.4%	68.2%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	4.7%	8.6%	83.0%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	3.3%	3.8%	15.2%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	12.1%	15.6%	28.9%	12.4%
Children abused and neglected	108	101	-6.5%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	2.3%	4.2%	82.6%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	5.6%	2.7%	-51.8%	13.8%
Children dying violently	2	2	0.0%	-25.2%

Goodhue



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	40,874
• Children under age 18.....	11,514
- African American.....	51
- American Indian.....	136
- Asian American.....	100
- European American.....	11,192
- Other.....	35
- Hispanic (of all races).....	93
• Children under age 6.....	3,713
• Median family income.....	\$35,151

ECONOMICS

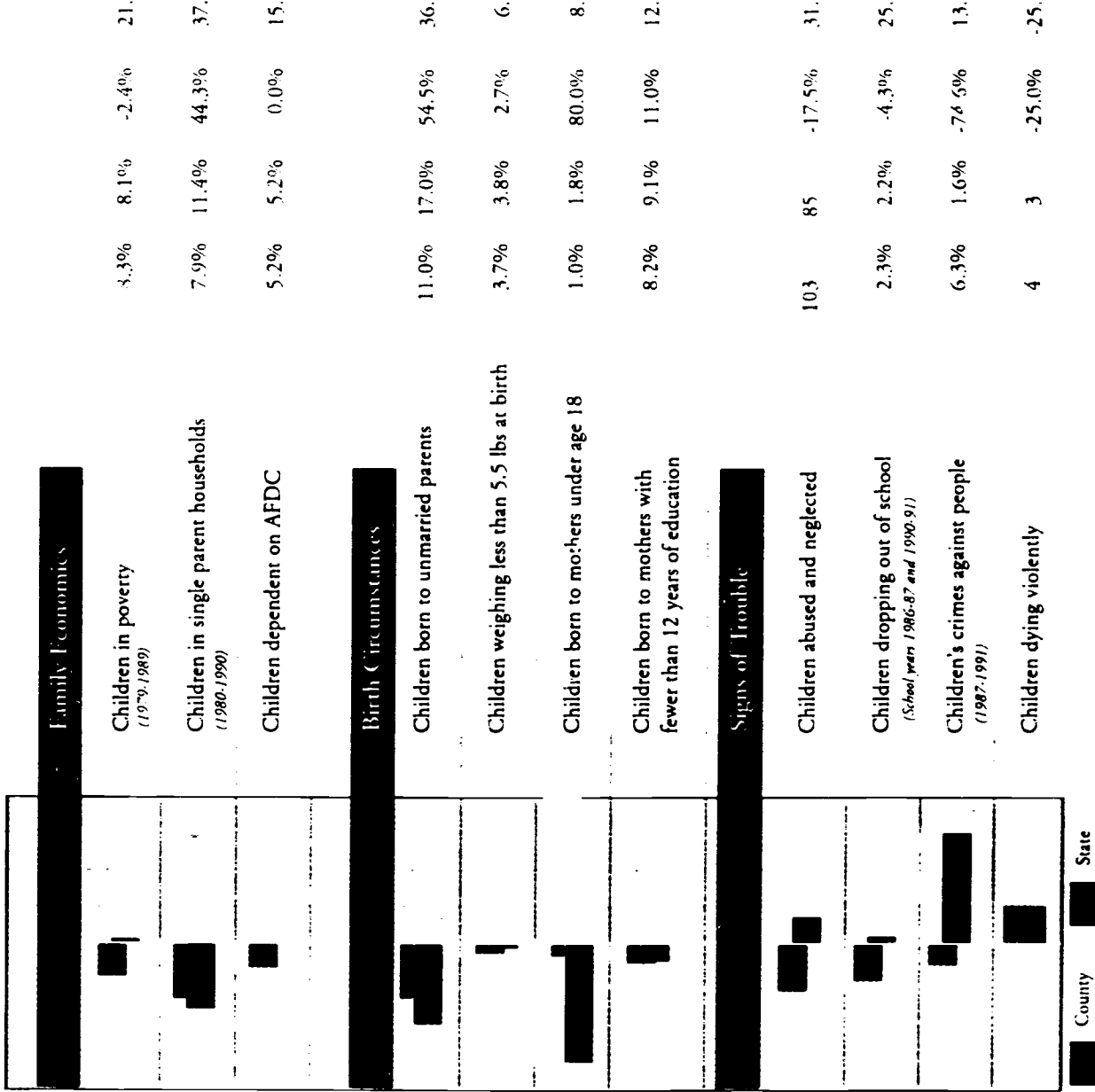
• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	7.20%
- Largest industry.....	Non-durable goods manufacturing: 17.7%
- Second largest industry.....	Services: 17.4%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest.....	Services
- Slowest.....	Retail trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	3.60%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

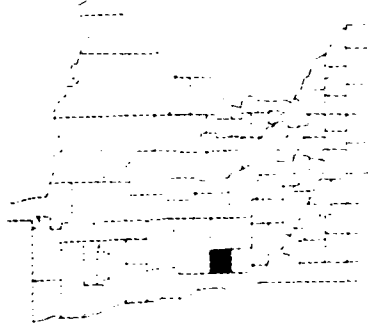
Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated



Grant



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	6,248
• Children under age 18.....	1,625
- African American.....	8
- American Indian.....	9
- Asian American.....	10
- European American.....	1,598
- Other.....	0
- Hispanic (of all races).....	2
• Children under age 6.....	480
• Median family income.....	\$24,616

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	5.60%
Largest industry.....	Farming: 33.8%
- Second largest industry.....	Services: 3%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest.....	Transportation/public utilities
- Slowest.....	Wholesale trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	4.20%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base
Year
1986Current
Year
1991County
ChangeState
Change

16.2%

-1.2%

21.6%

5.6%

55.4%

37.3%

6.5%

29.2%

15.7%

11.5%

-5.2%

36.8%

1.3%

38.5%

6.0%

0.0%

0.0%

8.0%

2.6%

250.0%

12.4%

24

-91.7%

31.8%

0.1%

600.0%

25.0%

4.2%

-100.0%

13.8%

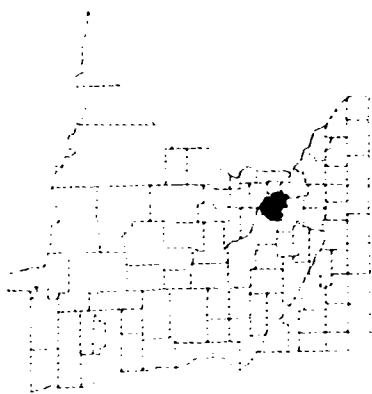
3

-100.0%

-25.2%

County State

Hennepin



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....1,044,901
- Children under age 18.....238,544
 - African American.....23,206
 - American Indian.....5,860
 - Asian American.....11,698
 - European American.....195,800
 - Other.....1,980
 - Hispanic (of all races).....4,667
- Children under age 6.....91,772
- Median family income.....\$44,189

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....7.60%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 27.3%
 - Second largest industry.....Durable goods manufacturing: 12.8%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services
 - Slowest.....Durable goods manufacturing
- Unemployment rate (1993).....4.10%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979, 1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980, 1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(5, 1990, 1986-87 and 1990, 91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987, 1991)

Children dying violently

County State

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

8.5% 13.2% 55.3% 21.6%

17.8% 22.0% 23.6% 37.3%

11.6% 15.2% 31.0% 15.7%

20.6% 27.0% 31.1% 36.8%

5.9% 6.2% 5.1% 6.0%

2.6% 3.3% 26.9% 8.0%

10.4% 11.6% 11.5% 12.4%

1,713 3,048 77.9% 31.8%

4.9% 6.0% 22.4% 25.0%

8.9% 10.3% 15.7% 13.8%

49 35 -28.6% -25.2%

Houston



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	18,544
• Children under age 18.....	5,328
• African American.....	23
• American Indian.....	34
• Asian American.....	52
• European American.....	5,214
• Other.....	5
• Hispanic (of all races).....	22
• Children under age 6.....	1,753
• Median family income.....	\$30,937

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate.....	5.30%
• Largest industry.....	Services: 20.3%
• Second largest industry.....	Farming: 16.0%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest.....	Durable goods manufacturing
• Slowest.....	Retail trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	3.70%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-9, 1980)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

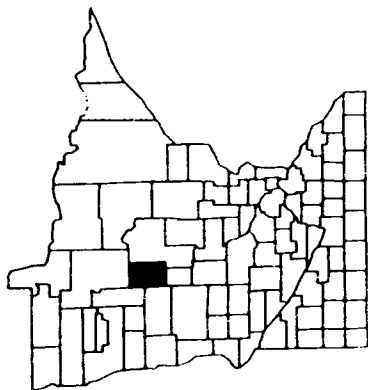
County State

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

Except where indicated

Children in poverty (1979-9, 1980)	12.6%	9.8%	-22.2%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	7.2%	12.9%	79.2%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	4.8%	4.4%	-8.3%	15.7%
Children born to unmarried parents	10.1%	13.7%	35.6%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	2.5%	2.2%	-12.0%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	1.4%	2.6%	85.7%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	7.6%	6.3%	-17.1%	12.4%
Children abused and neglected	46	14	-69.6%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)	0.8%	0.6%	-25.0%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	9.4%	8.2%	-12.8%	13.8%
Children dying violently	0	1	>100%	-25.2%

Hubbard



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	14,971
• Children under age 18	4,088
• African American	2
• American Indian	118
• Asian American	7
• European American	3,957
• Other	4
• Hispanic (of all races).....	15
• Children under age 6.....	1,271
• Median family income.....	\$24,127

ECONOMICS

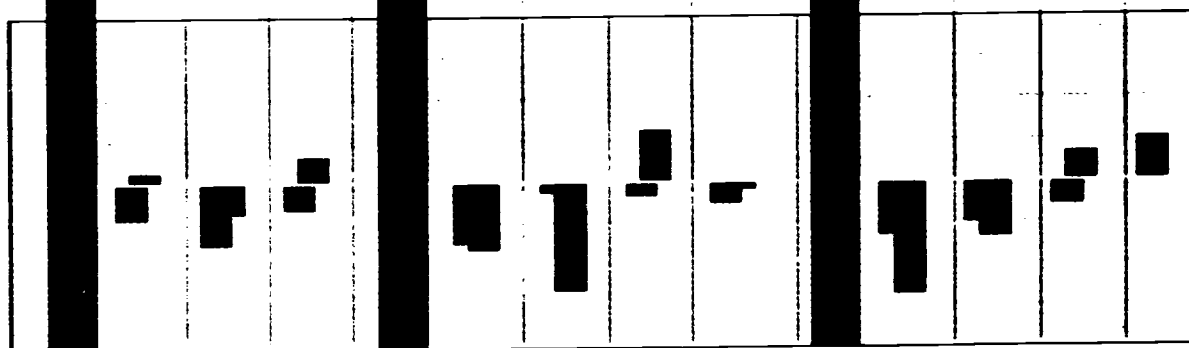
• Profile (1990)

• Economic growth rate.....	7.30%
• Largest industry	Services: 25.1%
• Second largest industry	State and local govt.: 18.8%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest.....	Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing
• Slowest.....	Retail Trade
• Unemployment rate (1993)	5.80%

160

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse (100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better



County State

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

161

Isanti



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	26,026
• Children under age 18.....	8,107
- African American.....	29
- American Indian.....	22
- Asian American.....	52
- European American.....	7,996
- Other.....	8
- Hispanic (of all races).....	42
• Children under age 6.....	2,510
• Median family income.....	\$35,154

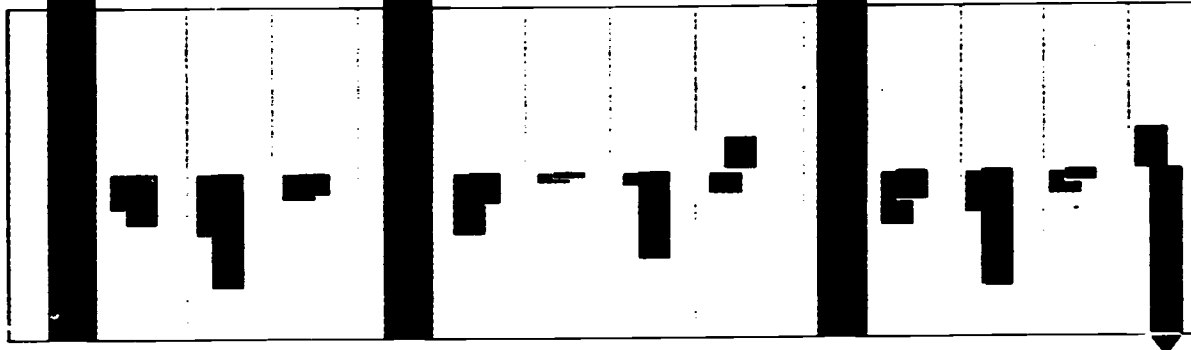
ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
Economic growth rate.....	6.60%
Largest industry.....	State and local govt.: 25.4%
Second largest industry.....	Services: 24.9%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
Fastest.....	Non durable goods manufacturing
Slowest.....	Durable goods manufacturing
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	4.60%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse
Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



County State

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986, 87, and 1990-91)Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Jackson



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

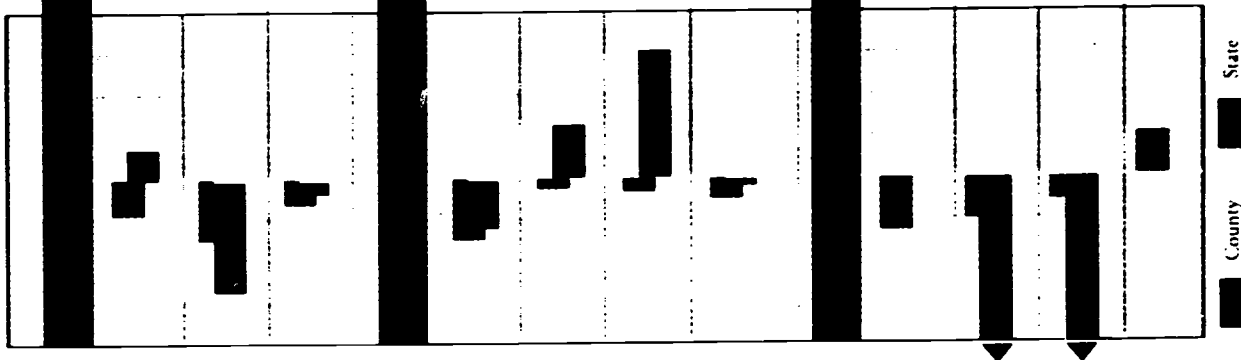
- Total population.....11,748
- Children under age 18.....3,153
 - African American.....0
 - American Indian.....0
 - Asian American.....105
 - European American.....3,003
 - Other.....45
 - Hispanic (of all races).....47
- Children under age 6.....970
- Median family income.....\$28,370

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....2.90%
 - Largest industry.....Farming: 37.7%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 13.7%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Transportation/public utilities
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993).....6.10%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse (100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better



Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

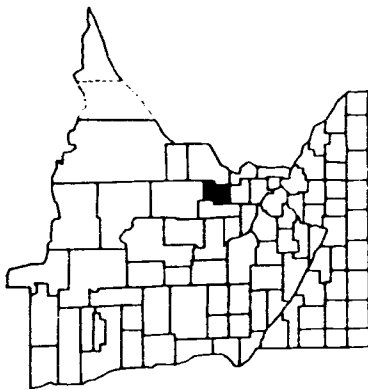
Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

County State

Kanabec



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	12,872
• Children under age 18	3,865
- African American	2
- American Indian	18
- Asian American	54
- European American.....	3,766
- Other	25
- Hispanic (of all races).....	42
• Children under age 6	1,172
• Median family income	\$27,445

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	5.40%
- Largest industry	Retail trade: 17.9%
- Second largest industry	State and local govt.: 16.5%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest	Services
- Slowest	Construction
• Unemployment rate (1993)	7.50%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979/1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980/1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base
Year
1986

Current
Year
1991

County
Change

State
Change

17.9% 19.0% 6.1% 21.6%

9.7% 14.2% 46.4% 37.3%

8.4% 10.4% 23.8% 15.7%

17.6% 27.2% 54.5% 36.8%

3.2% 10.2% 218.8% 6.0%

3.7% 4.1% 10.8% 8.0%

13.3% 15.0% 12.8% 12.4%

36 9 25.0% 31.8%

3.5% 3.8% 8.6% 25.0%

3.5% 10.6% 202.9% 13.8%

0 2 >100% -25.2%

County State

Kandiyohi



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	40,012
• Children under age 18.....	11,082
- African American.....	58
- American Indian.....	122
- Asian American.....	66
- European American.....	10,541
- Other.....	295
- Hispanic (of all races).....	689
• Children under age 6.....	3,691
• Median family income.....	\$30,629

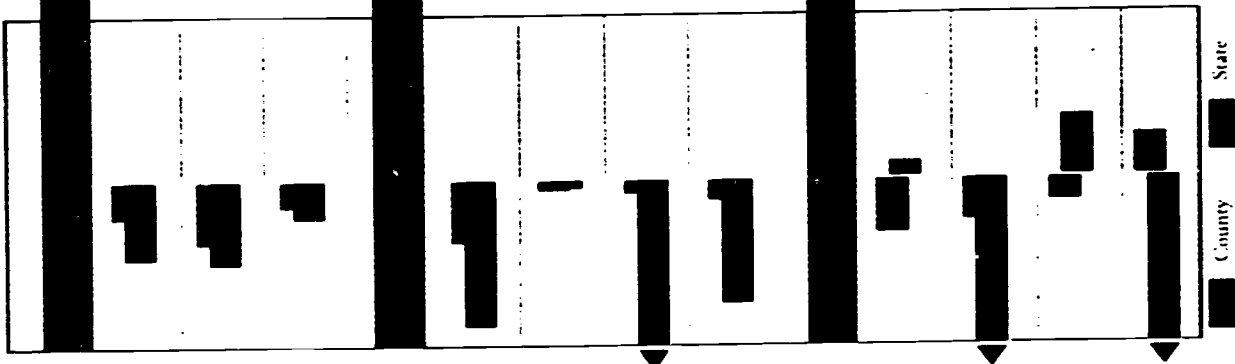
ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
Economic growth rate.....	7.00%
Largest industry.....	State and local govt.
.....	20.1%
Second largest industry.....	Services
.....	19.6%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
Fastest.....	Non-durable goods manufacturing
Slowest.....	Transportation/public utilities
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	3.20%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

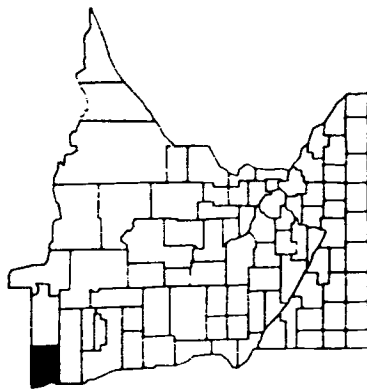
Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1980, 8th and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1984-1991)

Children dying violently

Kittson



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	5,808
• Children under age 18.....	1,511
- African American.....	0
- American Indian.....	0
- Asian American.....	2
- European American.....	1,504
- Other.....	5
- Hispanic (of all races).....	23
• Children under age 6.....	492
• Median family income.....	\$29,643

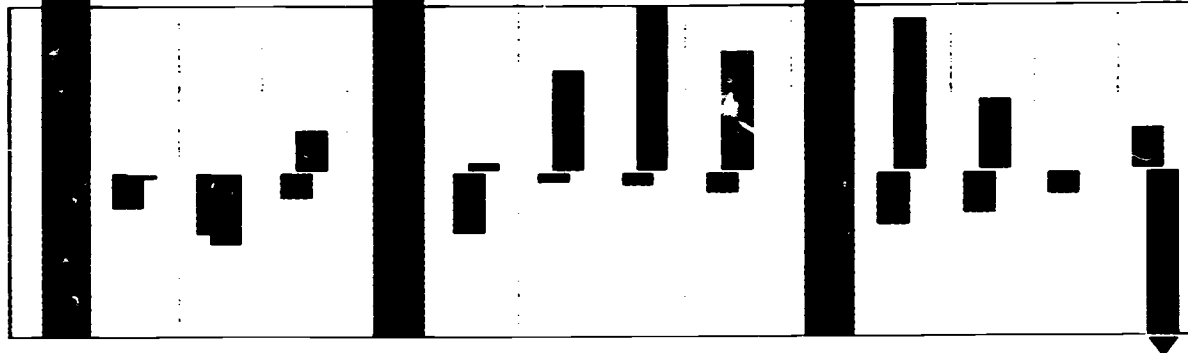
ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	5.20%
- Largest industry.....	Farming: 49.5%
- Second largest industry.....	State and local govt.: 13.6%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest.....	Farming
- Slowest.....	Retail trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	5.70%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1980-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1989)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

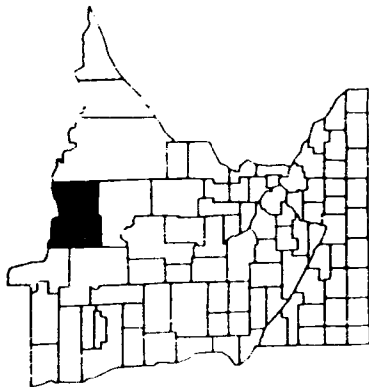
Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1989-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

County State

Koochiching



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	16,603
• Children under age 18	4,219
• African American	13
• American Indian	170
• Asian American	23
• European American	3,959
• Other	54
• Hispanic (of all races)	74
• Children under age 6	1,223
• Median family income	\$28,211

ECONOMICS

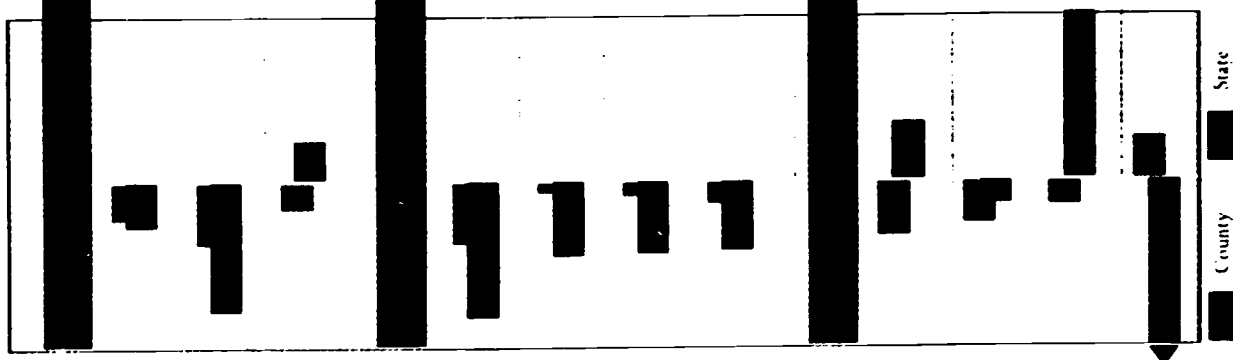
• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate	8.90%
• Largest industry	Construction: 38.7%
• Second largest industry	Non-durable goods manufacturing: 21.3%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest	Construction
• Slowest	State and local govt.
• Unemployment rate (1993)	6.50%



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Lac Qui Parle



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	8,944
• Children under age 18.....	2,354
- African American.....	4
- American Indian.....	5
- Asian American.....	11
- European American.....	2,328
- Other.....	6
- Hispanic (of all races).....	10
• Children under age 6.....	748
• Median family income.....	\$25,987

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	2.30%
- Largest industry.....	Farming: 37.5%
- Second largest industry.....	State and local govt.: 14.5%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest.....	State and local govt.
- Slowest.....	Wholesale trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	3.80%

176

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1989)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

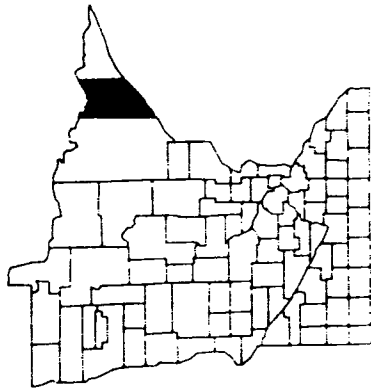
Children dying violently

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Family Economics				
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	18.6%	14.1%	-24.2%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1989)	5.9%	6.5%	10.2%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	3.6%	2.7%	-25.0%	15.7%
Birth Circumstances				
Children born to unmarried parents	9.3%	9.9%	6.5%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	5.4%	1.0%	-81.5%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	2.3%	2.0%	-13.0%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	3.9%	7.9%	102.6%	12.4%
Signs of Trouble				
Children abused and neglected	7	4	42.9%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	0.4%	0.1%	-75.0%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	0.0%	0.0%	--	13.8%
Children dying violently	1	0	-100.0%	-25.2%

County State

177

Lake



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	10,448
• Children under age 18.....	2,513
• African American.....	3
• American Indian.....	23
• Asian American.....	15
• European American.....	2,472
• Other.....	0
• Hispanic (of all races).....	14
• Children under age 6.....	765
• Median family income.....	\$28,067

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate.....	0.20%
• Largest industry.....	Mining; 20%
• Second largest industry.....	State and local govt.; 16.9%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest.....	Durable goods manufacturing
• Slowest.....	Mining
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	6.20%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse
Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



County State

Base
Year
1986Current
Year
1991County
ChangeState
Change

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979, 1989)Children in single parent households
(1980, 1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

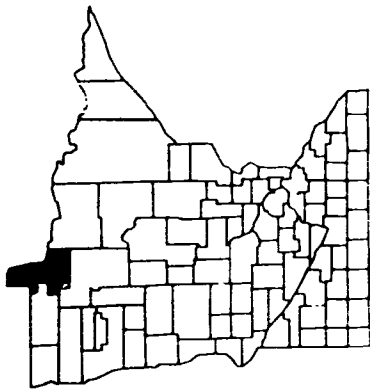
Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Lake of the Woods



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....4,096
- Children under age 18.....1,143
 - African American.....0
 - American Indian.....12
 - Asian American.....4
 - European American.....1,127
 - Other.....0
 - Hispanic (of all races).....12
- Children under age 6.....405
- Median family income.....\$29,121

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....7.10%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 19.5%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 19.3%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993).....2.40%

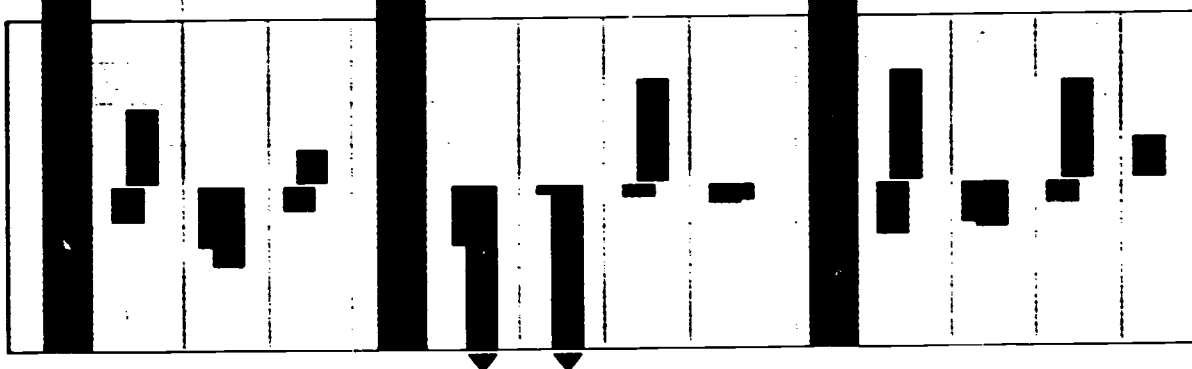
PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Better

Worse

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) (%) 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated



County State

Le Sueur



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....23,372
- Children under age 18.....6,845
 - African American.....9
 - American Indian.....7
 - Asian American.....50
 - European American.....6,756
 - Other.....23
 - Hispanic (of all races).....73
- Children under age 6.....2,151
- Median family income.....\$32,752

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.40%
 - Largest industry.....Durable goods manufacturing; 16.7%
 - Second largest industry.....Services; 15.9%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farm ing
 - Slowest.....Non-durable goods manufacturing
- Unemployment rate (1993).....4.70%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(5 school years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

9.7% 8.6% -11.3% 21.6%

6.5% 10.4% 60.0% 37.3%

5.4% 5.3% -1.9% 15.7%

10.7% 22.3% 108.4% 36.8%

3.3% 6.5% 97.0% 6.0%

2.4% 2.8% 16.7% 8.0%

8.6% 8.7% 1.2% 12.4%

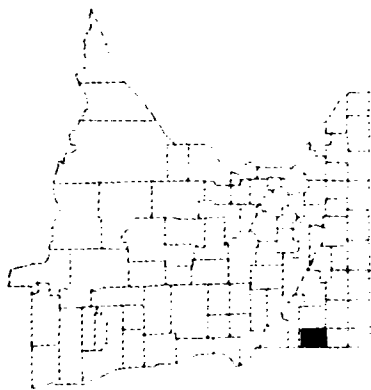
58 44 -24.1% 31.8%

1.1% 1.3% 18.2% 25.0%

7.3% 16.7% 128.8% 13.8%

2 1 -50.0% -25.2%

Lincoln



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....6,899
- Children under age 18.....1,799
 - African American.....0
 - American Indian.....7
 - Asian American.....11
 - European American.....1,777
 - Other.....4
 - Hispanic (of all races).....4
- Children under age 6.....467
- Median family income.....\$24,286

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....4.80%
 - Largest industry.....Farming: 43.7%
 - Second largest industry.....Services: 16.7%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Transportation/public utilities
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993).....3.30%

184

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

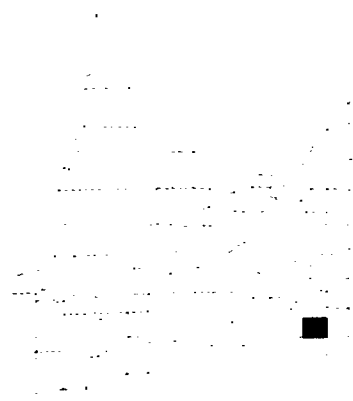
Except where indicated

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Family Economics				
Children in poverty (1979, 1989)	28.9%	18.3%	-36.7%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980, 1990)	5.9%	8.6%	45.8%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	13.9%	12.6%	-9.4%	15.7%
Birth Circumstances				
Children born to unmarried parents	10.8%	19.7%	82.4%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	5.4%	4.5%	-16.7%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	0.0%	3.0%	>100%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	10.8%	6.1%	-43.5%	12.4%
Signs of Trouble				
Children abused and neglected	20	8	-60.0%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	0.9%	0.8%	-11.1%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	7.7%	0.0%	-100.0%	13.8%
Children dying violently	3	0	-100.0%	25.2%

County State

185

Lyon



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

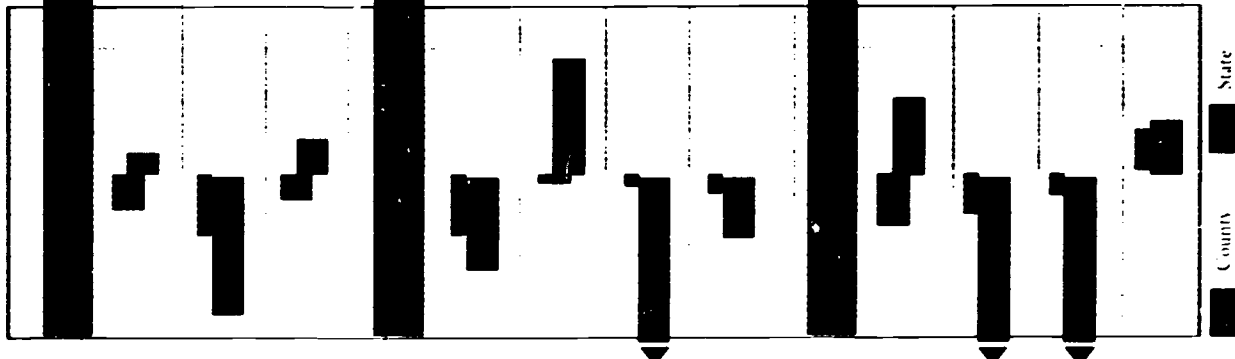
• Total population	25,007
• Children under age 18	6,750
• African American	27
• American Indian	18
• Asian American	63
• European American	6,536
• Other	106
• Hispanic (of all races)	129
• Children under age 6	2,125
• Median family income	\$30,582

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate	5.70%
• Largest industry	Non durable goods manufacturing: 17.8%
• Second largest industry	State and local govt.: 16.9%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest	Non durable goods manufacturing
• Slowest	Retail trade
• Unemployment rate (1993)	2.50%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse (100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better



Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1989)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1989-91)

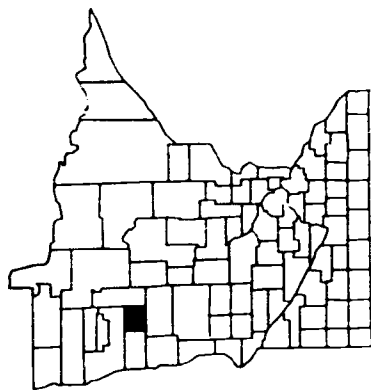
Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
State Change
County Change

Except where indicated

Mahnomen



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....5,065
- Children under age 18.....1,574
- African American.....2
- American Indian.....518
- Asian American.....2
- European American.....1,052
- Other.....0
- Hispanic (of all races).....14
- Children under age 6.....422
- Median family income.....\$20,406

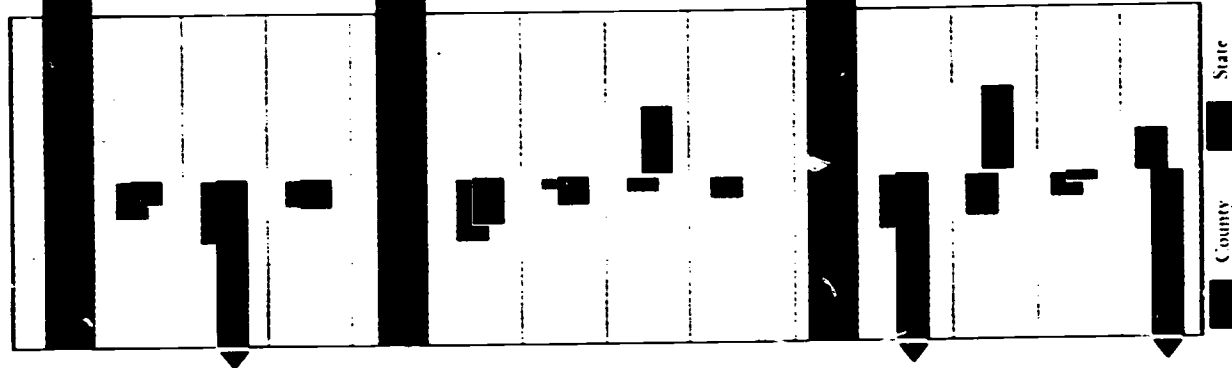
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....9.40%
 - Largest industry.....Farming: 33.6%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 20.5%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993).....6.40%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Except where indicated

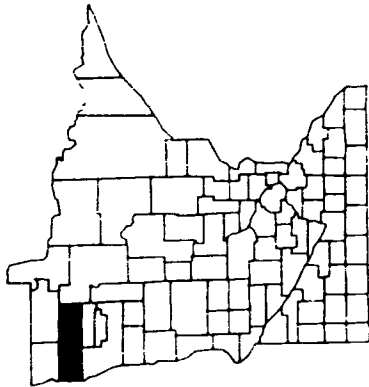
Base Year 1986

Current Year 1991

County Change

State Change

Marshall



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	11,055
• Children under age 18.....	3,181
• African American.....	4
• American Indian.....	15
• Asian American.....	10
• European American.....	3,137
• Other.....	15
• Hispanic (of all races).....	28
• Children under age 6.....	874
• Median family income.....	\$26,132

ECONOMICS

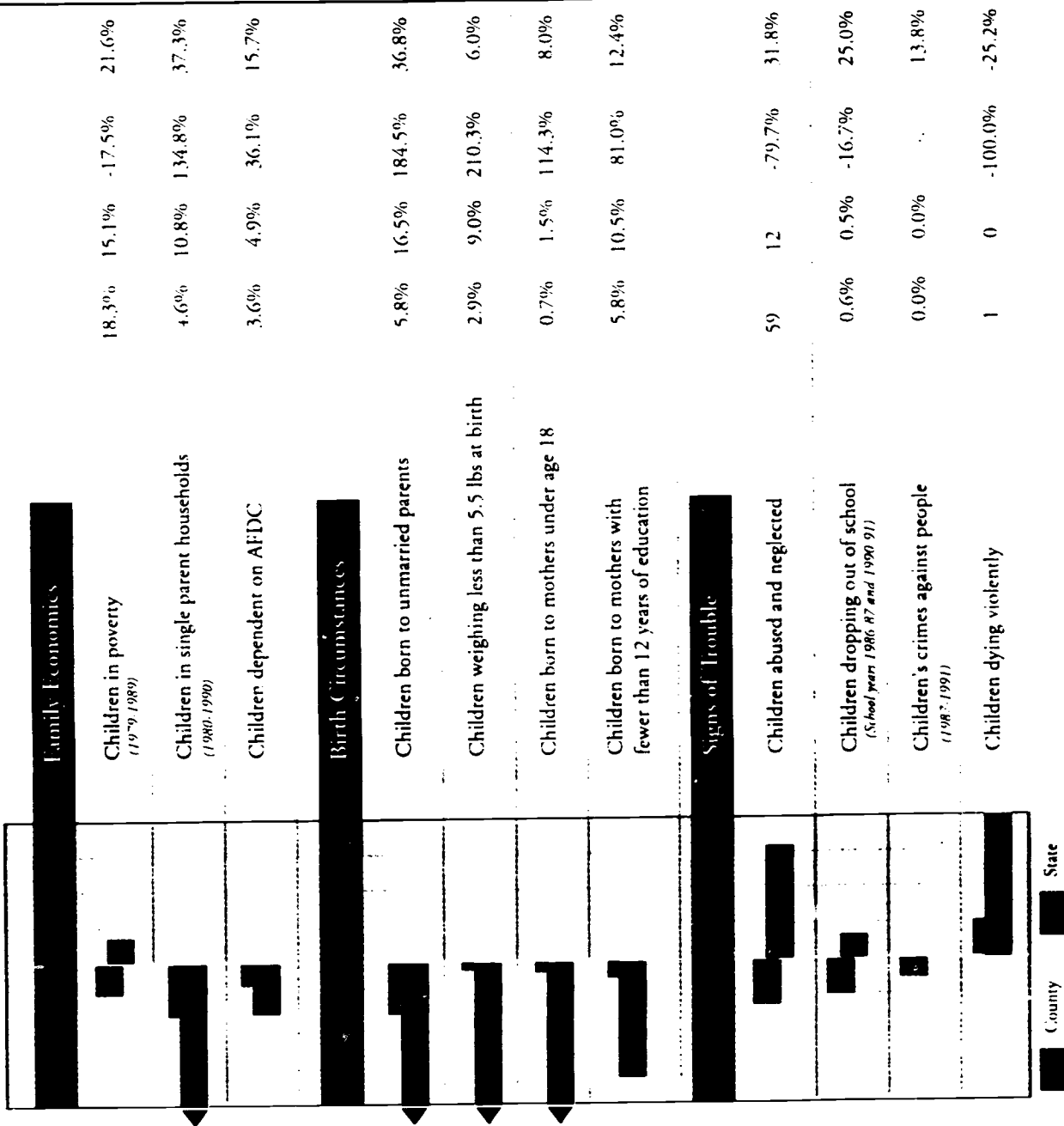
• Profile (1990)

• Economic growth rate.....	5.20%
• Largest industry.....	Farming: 50.9%
• Second largest industry.....	State and local govt.: 12.1%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest.....	Services
• Slowest.....	Retail trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	8.50%

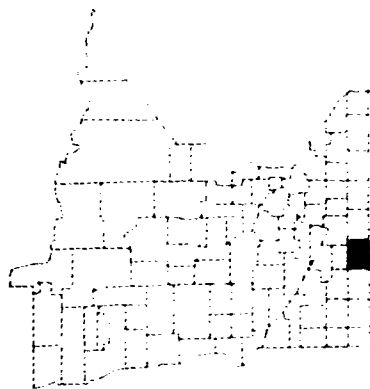
PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Martin



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	23,018
• Children under age 18.....	6,165
- African American.....	10
- American Indian.....	34
- Asian American.....	80
- European American.....	6,012
- Other.....	29
- Hispanic (of all races).....	46
• Children under age 6.....	1,941
• Median family income.....	\$29,856

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	4.90%
- Largest industry.....	Farming: 18.6%
- Second largest industry.....	Services: 17.0%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest.....	Services
- Slowest.....	Retail trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	6.20%

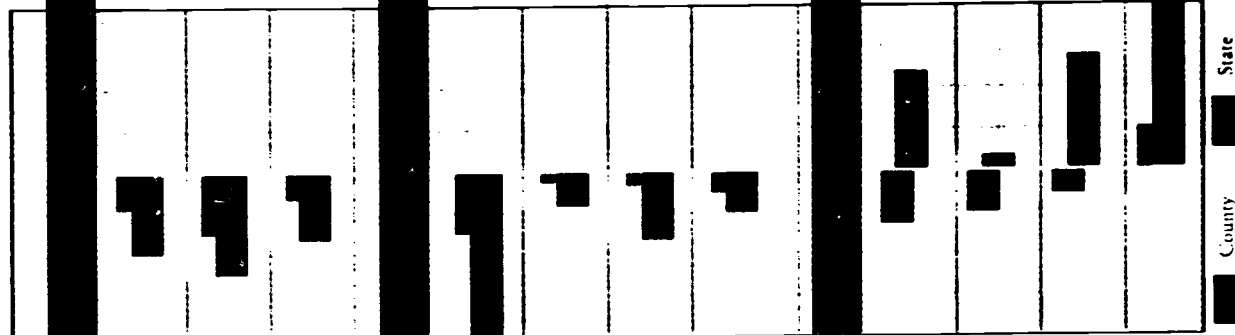
192

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated



Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

County State

193



McLeod



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 32,340
- Children under age 18 9,301
- African American 46
- American Indian 41
- Asian American 45
- European American 9,109
- Other 60
- Hispanic (of all races) 175
- Children under age 6 3,162
- Median family income \$35,033

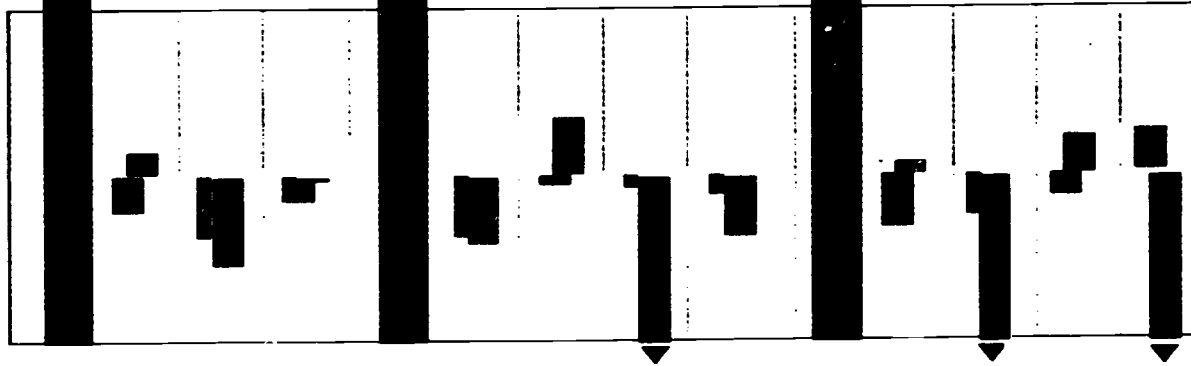
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 6.90%
 - Largest industry Non durable goods manufacturing: 25.50%
 - Second largest industry Durable goods manufacturing: 21.4%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Construction
- Unemployment rate (1993) 4.60%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) 75% 50% 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1980-1990)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(1980-1990)

Children's crimes against people
(1980-1990)

Children dying violently

Base Year 1986

Current Year 1991

County Change

State Change

Percent change indicated

Meeker



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....21,014
- Children under age 18.....6,137
 - African American.....6
 - American Indian.....8
 - Asian American.....63
 - European American.....6,003
 - Other.....57
- Hispanic (of all races).....101
- Children under age 6.....1,972
- Median family income.....\$29,210

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.80%
 - Largest industry.....Farming; 21.8%
 - Second largest industry.....Durable goods
12.3%
- Industry Growth (1992-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Construction
- Unemployment rate (1993).....6.40%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1980-87 and 1988-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base
Year
1986

Current
Year
1991

County
Change

State
Change

Except where indicated

14.6% 12.3% -15.8% 21.6%

6.5% 11.0% 69.2% 37.3%

6.9% 6.3% -8.7% 15.7%

13.7% 20.0% 46.0% 36.8%

5.1% 2.6% -49.0% 6.0%

1.9% 2.2% 15.8% 8.0%

9.9% 12.6% 27.3% 12.4%

21 11 -47.6% 31.8%

1.3% 1.2% -7.7% 25.0%

0.0% 6.1% >100% 13.8%

2 3 50.0% -25.2%

County State

Mille Lacs



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 18,776
- Children under age 18 5,436
 - African American 24
 - American Indian 259
 - Asian American 13
 - European American 5,126
 - Other 14
 - Hispanic (of all races) 28
- Children under age 6 1,730
- Median family income \$22,170

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 7.10%
 - Largest industry Durable goods manufacturing: 22.2%
 - Second largest industry Services: 19.2%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Farming
- Unemployment rate (1993) 3.90%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse (100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty 1980-1989

Children in single parent households 1980-1990

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school (School years 1980-87 and 1989-91)

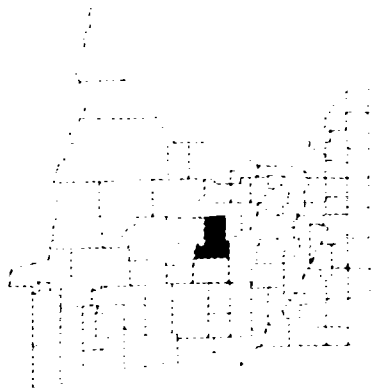
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)

Children dying violently

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Children in poverty 1980-1989	11.5%	16.5%	+43.5%	+21.6%
Children in single parent households 1980-1990	8.4%	12.7%	+110.7%	+37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	11.4%	11.3%	-0.9%	-15.7%
Children born to unmarried parents	17.6%	29.5%	+67.6%	+36.8%
Children weighing less than 5 lbs at birth	5.1%	5.6%	+9.8%	+6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	3.9%	5.6%	+64.7%	+8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	13.2%	14.3%	+8.3%	+12.4%
Children abused and neglected	7.4	8.4	+13.5%	+31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1980-87 and 1989-91)	3.6%	1.6%	-55.6%	-25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	2.1%	4.1%	+95.2%	+13.8%
Children dying violently	2	0	-100.0%	-25.2%

County State

Morrison



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....29,701
- Children under age 18.....9,281
 - African American.....5
 - American Indian.....6
 - Asian American.....64
 - European American.....9,195
 - Other.....11
 - Hispanic (of all races).....55
- Children under age 6.....2,909
- Median family income.....\$26,784

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....6.70%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 18%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 14.4%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993).....6.00%

200

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(00%) (25%) (50%) (75%) (100%)

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

County State

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

Except where indicated

23.2% 18.2% 21.6% 21.6%

8.0% 11.2% 40.0% 37.3%

7.8% 7.7% 1.3% 15.7%

16.0% 18.8% 17.5% 36.8%

3.5% 3.1% 11.4% 6.0%

4.2% 1.9% 54.8% 8.0%

9.2% 8.1% 12.0% 12.4%

25 45 80.0% 31.8%

3.1% 1.2% 61.3% 25.0%

1.2% 3.8% 216.7% 13.8%

4 3 -25.0% -25.2%

201

Mower

DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 37,507
- Children under age 18 9,550
 - African American 46
 - American Indian 14
 - Asian American 115
 - European American 9,363
 - Other 21
 - Hispanic (of all races) 122
- Children under age 6 3,083
- Median family income \$29,114

ECONOMICS

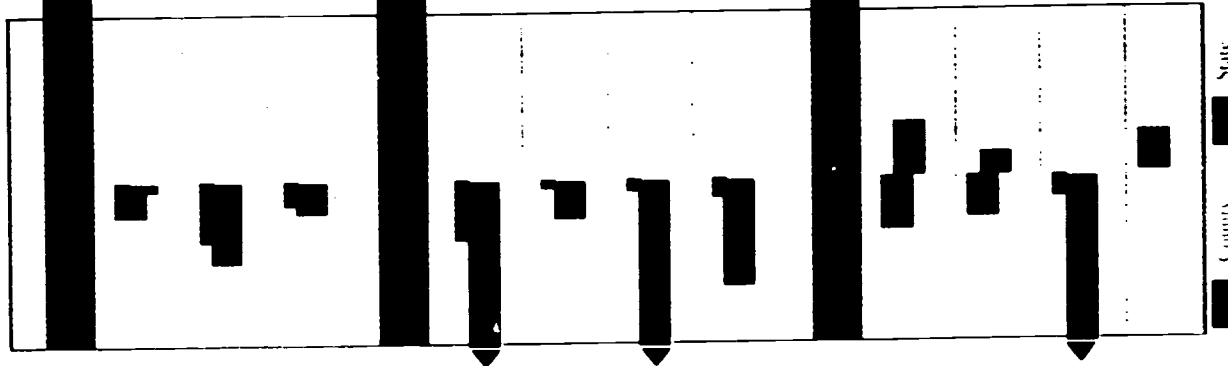
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 3.20%
 - Largest industry Non durable goods manufacturing 25.3%
 - Second largest industry Services 18.6%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Farming 1
 - Shoes Non durable goods manufacturing 3.20%
- Unemployment rate (1993) 3.20%



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(00%) 25% 50% 75% 100%



Murray



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population..... 9,675
- Children under age 18..... 2,630
- African American..... 0
- American Indian..... 0
- Asian American..... 3
- European American..... 2,624
- Other..... 3
- Hispanic (of all races)..... 5
- Children under age 6..... 820
- Median family income..... \$26,889

ECONOMICS

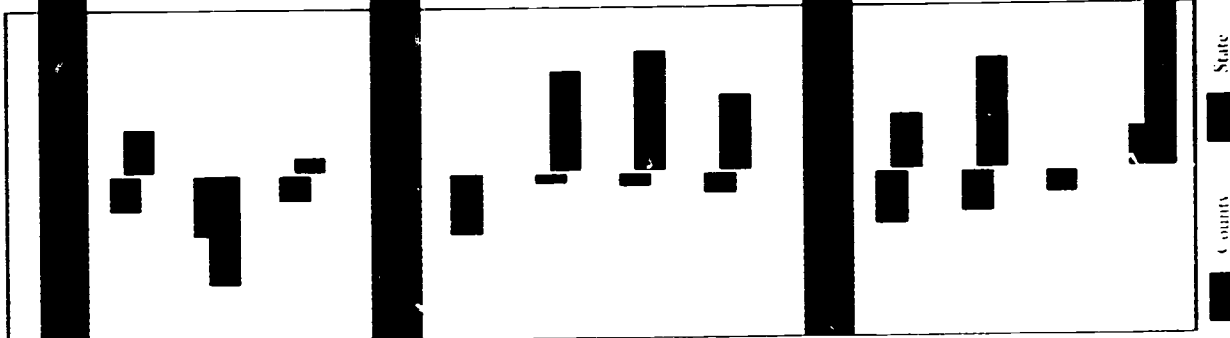
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate..... 2.40%
 - Largest industry..... Farming, 35%
 - Second largest industry..... Services, 15.3%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest..... Services
 - Slowest..... Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993)..... 3.90%

204

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100% = 50% 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%)



County State

50% 75%

205

Nicollet



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 28,314
- Children under age 18 7,360
 - African American 21
 - American Indian 1
 - Asian American 71
 - European American 7,231
 - Other 20
 - Hispanic (of all races) 99
- Children under age 6 2,473
- Median family income \$36,521

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 80%
 - Largest industry Non durable goods: 17.9%
 - Second largest industry Services: 17.9%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Non durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Farming
- Unemployment rate (1993) 3.10%

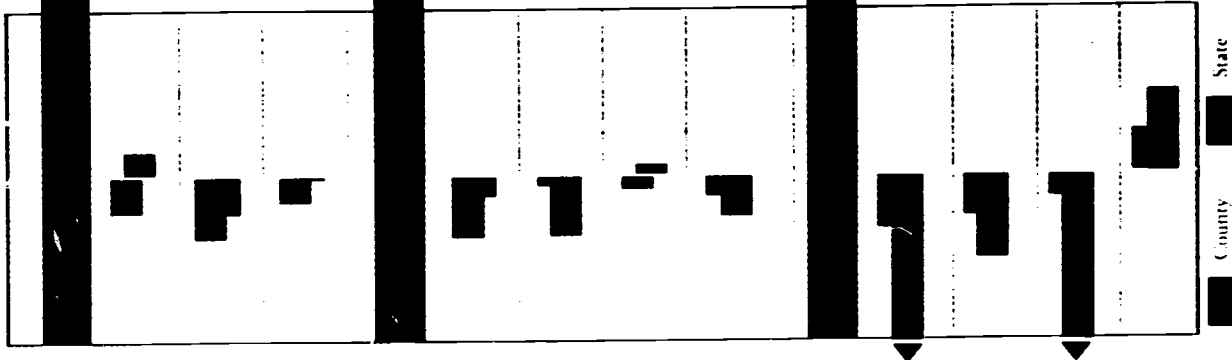
206



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse (100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1980)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

State

County

Current
Year 1991

Base
Year 1986

Change

Change

State

County

Current
Year 1991

Base
Year 1986

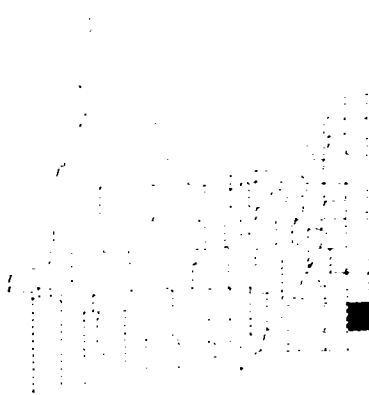
Change

Change

State

County

Nobles



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....20,497
- Children under age 18.....5,386
 - African American.....3
 - American Indian.....59
 - Asian American.....99
 - European American.....5,084
 - Other.....141
 - Hispanic (of all races).....175
- Children under age 6.....1,643
- Median family income.....\$28,427

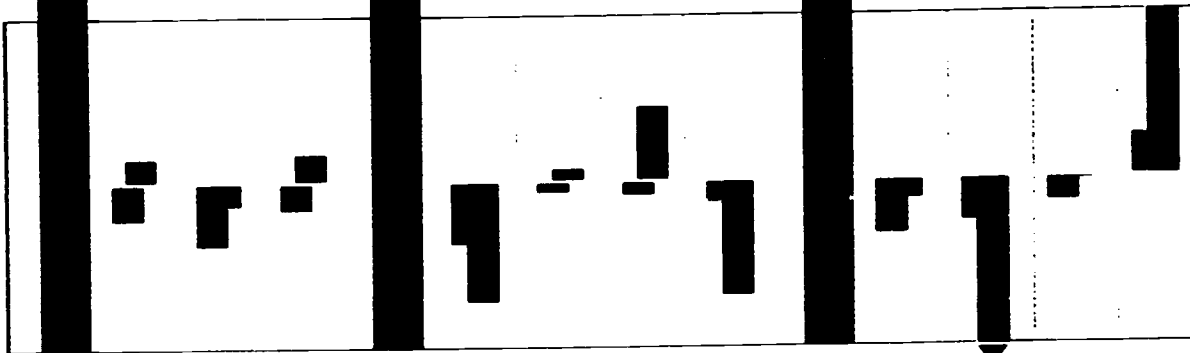
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.10%
 - Largest industry.....Non-durable goods, 17.4%
 - Second largest industry.....Farming, 17.4%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Non-durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993).....3.40%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

100% 75% 50% 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



County State

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1980-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1989)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

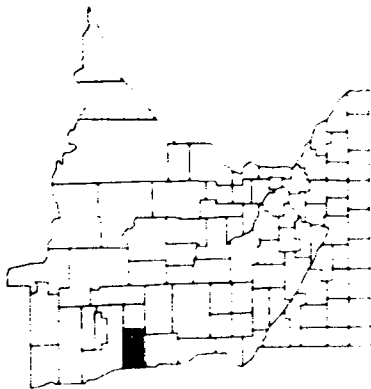
Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1980-1989)

Children dying violently

Norman



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 8,059
- Children under age 18 2,179
- African American 4
- American Indian 46
- Asian American 6
- European American 2,110
- Other 13
- Hispanic (of all races) 52
- Children under age 6 579
- Median family income \$26,413

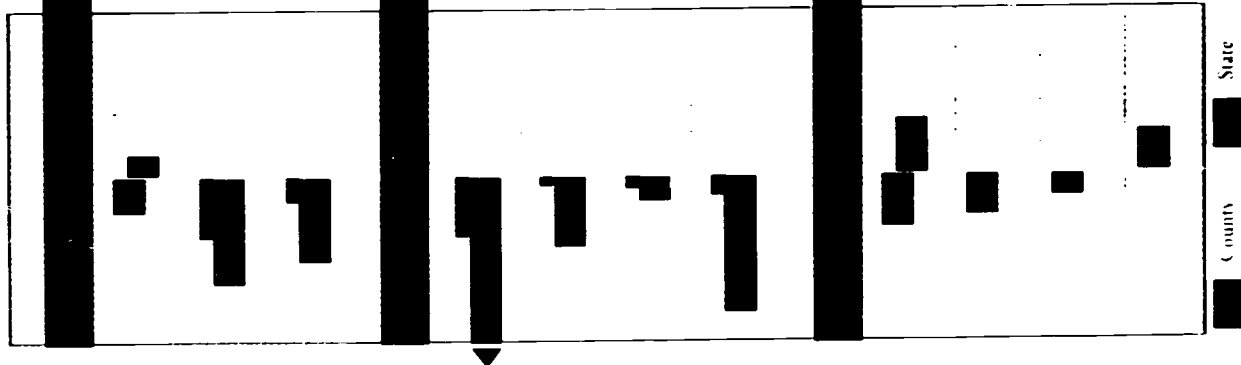
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 7.70%
 - Largest industry Farming, 46.7%
 - Second largest industry State and local govt., 12.2%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Farming
 - Slowest Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993) 5.60%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(1980) (80) (90) (00) (10) (20) (30) (40) (50) (60) (70) (80) (90) (00)



Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1980)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

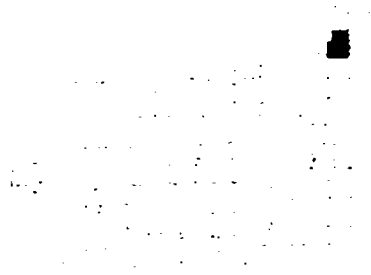
Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1980-81 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Olmsted



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 107,314
- Children under age 18 29,484
 - African American 270
 - American Indian 53
 - Asian American 1,284
 - European American 27,829
 - Other 29
 - Hispanic (of all races) 234
- Children under age 6 11,155
- Median family income \$43,196

ECONOMICS

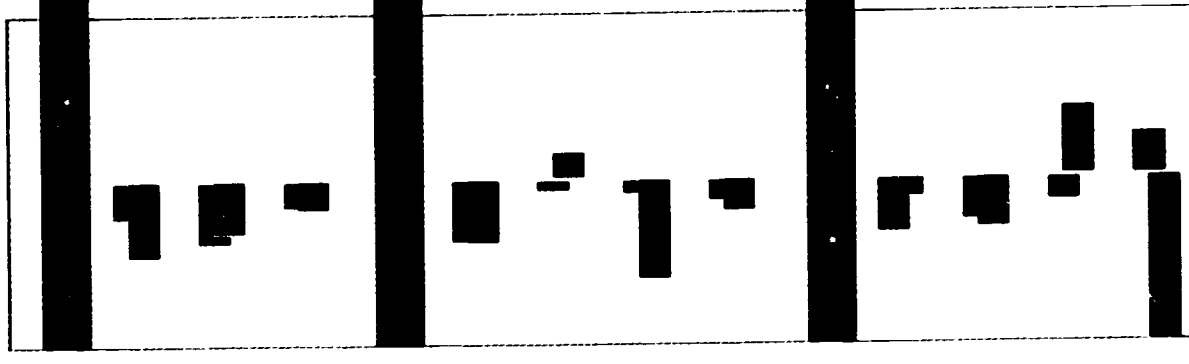
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 8.20%
 - Largest industry Services: 42.1%
 - Second largest industry Durable goods manufacturing: 24.2%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Services
 - Slowest Retail Trade
- Unemployment rate (1993) 5.60%

212

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

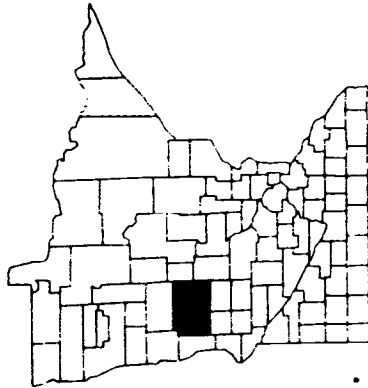
1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050



County State

213

Otter Tail



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....50,920
- Children under age 18.....13,448
 - African American.....11
 - American Indian.....88
 - Asian American.....108
 - European American.....13,189
 - Other.....52
 - Hispanic (of all races).....99
- Children under age 6.....4,281
- Median family income.....\$26,805

ECONOMICS

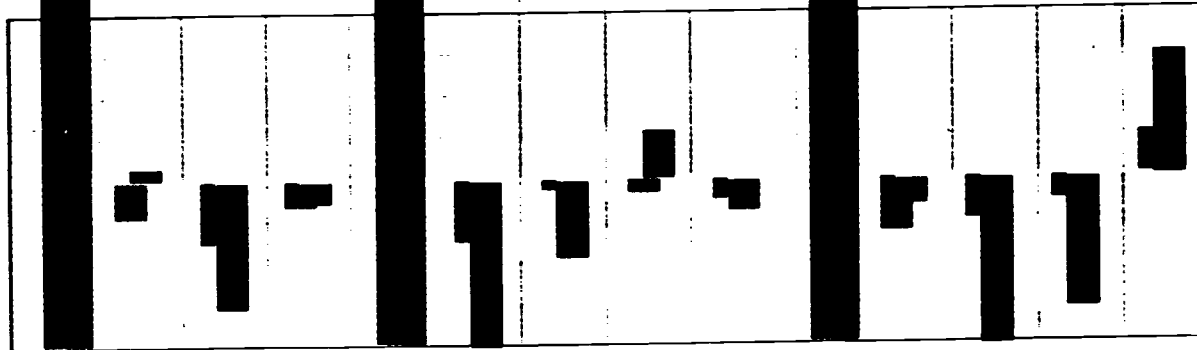
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....6.40%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 19.0%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 16.0%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Construction
- Unemployment rate (1993).....4.50%



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979, 1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980, 1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

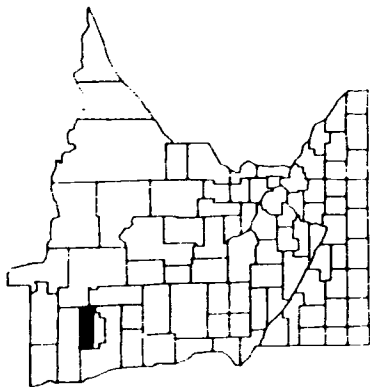
Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987, 1991)

Children dying violently

County State

Pennington



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	13,494
• Children under age 18.....	3,632
• African American.....	3
• American Indian.....	30
• Asian American.....	27
• European American.....	3,505
• Other.....	6
• Hispanic (of all races).....	92
• Children under age 6.....	1,096
• Median family income.....	\$27,301

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate.....	4.70%
• Largest industry.....	Services: 19.6%
• Second largest industry.....	State and local govt: 17.0%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest.....	Farming
• Slowest.....	Transportation/public utilities
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	5.40%

216

102

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

00 20 40 60 80 100

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

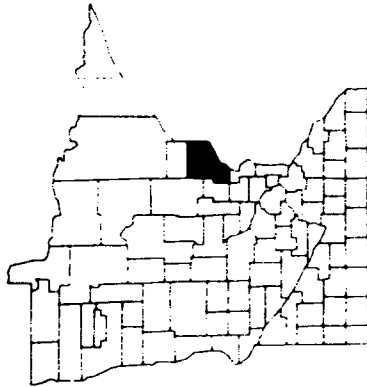
Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

11.7%	18.9%	61.5%	21.6%
11.2%	19.2%	71.4%	37.3%
9.7%	11.9%	22.7%	15.7%
15.0%	32.2%	114.7%	36.8%
4.5%	4.0%	-11.1%	6.0%
1.5%	3.4%	126.7%	8.0%
9.0%	10.7%	18.9%	12.4%
25	8	-68.0%	31.8%
2.2%	0.5%	-77.3%	25.0%
0.0%	1.5%	>100%	13.8%
2	0	100.0%	-25.2%

217

1994 Report

Pine



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	21,547
• Children under age 18	5,972
• African American	44
• American Indian	119
• Asian American	44
• European American	5,743
• Other	22
• H ¹ panic (of all races)	40
• Children under age 6	1,765
• Median family income	\$26,131

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate	6.50%
• Largest industry	State and local govt. 21.9%
• Second largest industry	Retail trade 15.3%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest	Farming
• Slowest	Transportation/public utilities
• Unemployment rate (1993)	5.00%



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Family Economics

Children in poverty

(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households

(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school

(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people

(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

County State

Base Year 1986

County Change

State Change

Except where indicated

Pipestone



- DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)
 - Total population 10,529
 - Children under age 18 2,902
 - African American 12
 - American Indian 97
 - Asian American 13
 - European American 2,780
 - Other 0
 - Hispanic (of all races) 25
 - Children under age 6 924
 - Median family income \$26,995

- ECONOMICS
 - Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 5.20%
 - Largest industry Farming: 23.3%
 - Second largest industry Services: 15.0%
 - Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Wholesale trade
 - Unemployment rate (1993) 3.80%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

1990 1980 1970 1960 1950 1940 1930 1920 1910 1900

Family Economics

Children in poverty
1980-1989

Children in single parent households
1980-1989

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

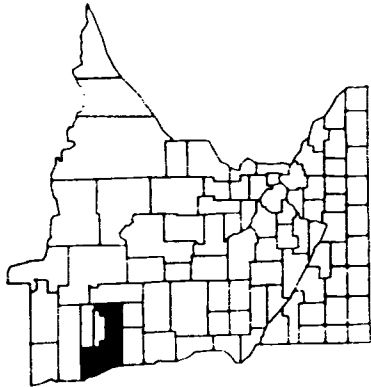
Except where indicated

Base Year 1986

Current Year 1991

County Change

State Change



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	33,466
• Children under age 18.....	9,161
- African American.....	39
- American Indian.....	135
- Asian American.....	52
- European American.....	8,751
- Other.....	184
- Hispanic (of all races).....	416
• Children under age 6.....	2,885
• Median family income.....	\$28,373

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	5.80%
- Largest industry.....	Farming: 24.6%
- Second largest industry.....	Services: 19.9%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest.....	Farming
- Slowest.....	Wholesale trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	6.70%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base
Year
1986

Current
Year
1991

County
Change

State
Change

Except where indicated

13.1%	16.3%	24.4%	21.6%
8.9%	15.3%	71.9%	37.3%
13.0%	19.6%	50.8%	15.7%
18.0%	23.6%	31.1%	36.8%
2.7%	4.8%	77.8%	6.0%
3.3%	2.5%	-24.2%	8.0%
13.3%	1.6%	32.3%	12.4%
60	147	145.0%	31.8%
1.8%	2.7%	50.0%	25.0%
8.4%	5.6%	-33.3%	13.8%
3	2	-33.3%	-25.2%

Pope



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	10,749
• Children under age 18.....	2,971
- African American.....	7
- American Indian.....	11
- Asian American.....	2
- European American.....	2,950
- Other.....	1
- Hispanic (of all races).....	2
• Children under age 6.....	933
• Median family income.....	\$24,177

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	4.80%
- Largest industry.....	Farming: 25.7%
- Second largest industry.....	Services: 17.1%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest.....	Services
- Slowest.....	Durable goods manufacturing
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	4.20%

224

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

100% 75% 50% 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1989-1990)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

County State

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
State Change
County Change

20.3% 17.5% -13.8% 21.6%

5.8% 11.1% 91.4% 37.3%

7.9% 5.9% -25.3% 15.7%

11.3% 16.2% 43.4% 36.8%

6.0% 5.4% -10.0% 6.0%

2.0% 1.5% -25.0% 8.0%

7.3% 9.2% 26.0% 12.4%

14 25 78.6% 31.8%

15% 0.7% -53.3% 25.0%

10.0% 3.1% -69.0% 13.8%

0 0 -25.2%

225

Ramsey

DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 498,222
- Children under age 18 119,907
 - African American 8,718
 - American Indian 1,547
 - Asian American 12,382
 - European American 94,981
 - Other 2,369
 - Hispanic (of all races) 5,446
- Children under age 6 46,279
- Median family income \$39,926

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 6.50%
 - Largest industry Services: 22.0%
 - Second largest industry Non durable goods manufacturing: 19.0%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Services
 - Slowest Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993) 3.70%

226



Food Report

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

00% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1980-1989)Children in single parent households
(1980-1989)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

County State

Base
Year
1986

Except where indicated

Current
Year
1991County
ChangeState
Change

Change

Change

Change

Change

Change

Change

Change

Change

Change

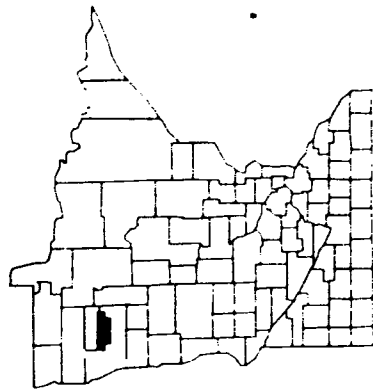
Change

Change

227

107

Red Lake



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 4,592
- Children under age 18 1,354
 - African American 0
 - American Indian 1
 - Asian American 5
 - European American 1,312
 - Other 36
 - Hispanic (of all races) 43
- Children under age 6 396
- Median family income \$25,141

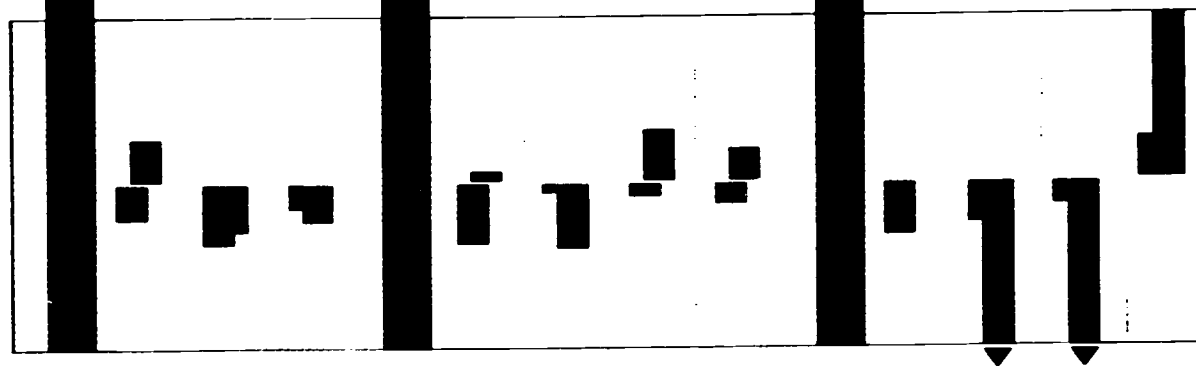
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 6.70%
 - Largest industry Farming: 44.2%
 - Second largest industry State and local govt.: 13.8%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Farming
 - Slowest Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993) 11.80%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(000) 150 100 50 25 0 25 50 75 100



County State

Redwood



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	17,299
• Children under age 18	4,856
• African American	4
• American Indian	133
• Asian American	18
• European American	4,697
• Other	4
• Hispanic (of all races)	20
• Children under age 6	1,582
• Median family income	\$27,182

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate	3.40%
• Largest industry	Farming: 28.4%
• Second largest industry	Services: 14%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest	Services
• Slowest	Wholesale trade
• Unemployment rate (1993)	4.30%

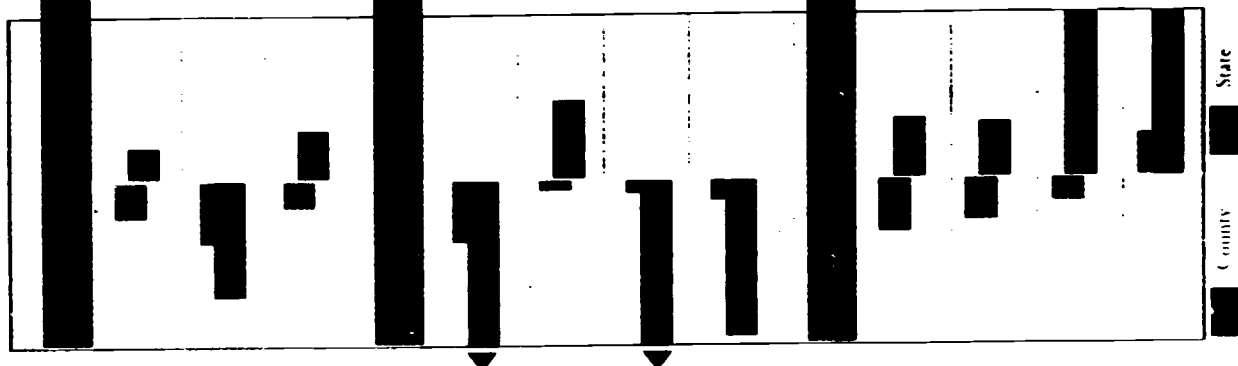
230



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse (100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better

Except where indicated



Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

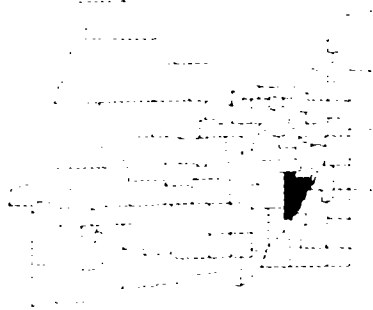
Children dying violently

County State

231

109

Renville



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 17,913
- Children under age 18 4,943
 - African American 0
 - American Indian 25
 - Asian American 32
 - European American 4,799
 - Other 87
 - Hispanic (of all races) 155
- Children under age 6 1,593
- Median family income \$28,109

ECONOMICS

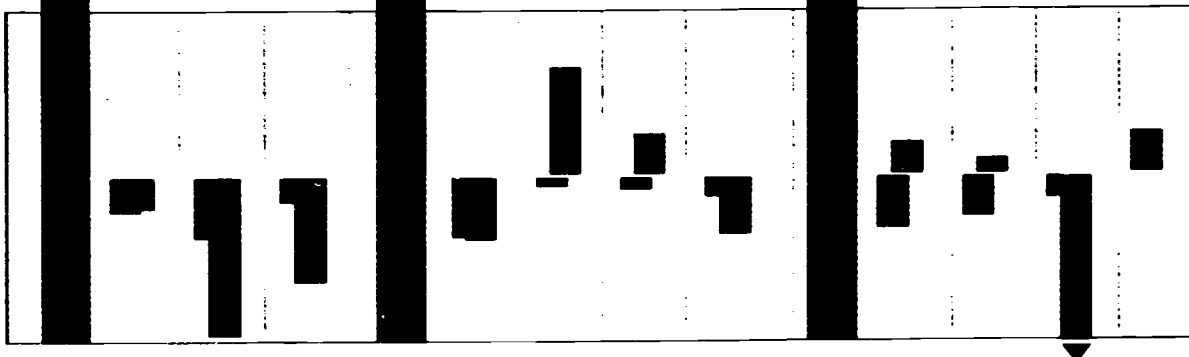
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 4.60%
 - Largest industry Farming: 32.9%
 - Second largest industry Services: 13%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Services
 - Slowest Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993) 4.50%

232

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100% (75% (50% (25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%)



County State

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

233

Rice



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....49,505
- Children under age 18.....12,900
 - African American.....34
 - American Indian.....63
 - Asian American.....141
 - European American.....12,620
 - Other.....42
 - Hispanic (of all races).....144
- Children under age 6.....4,176
- Median family income.....\$35,587

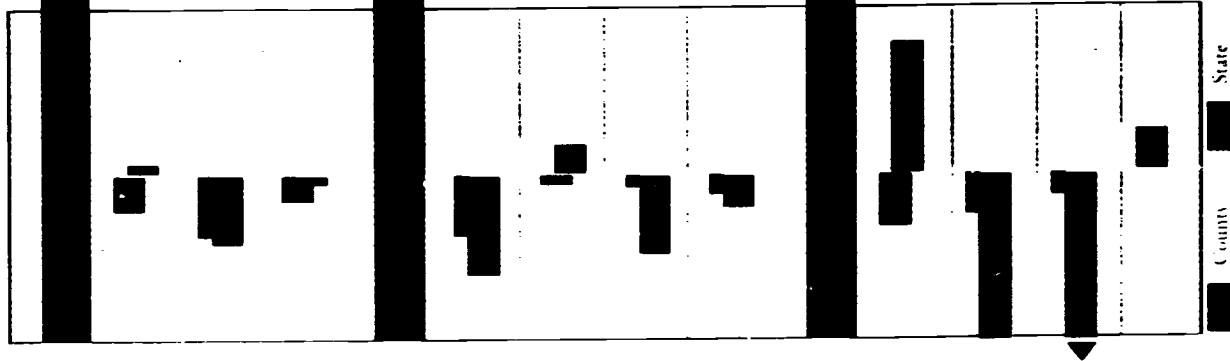
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....7.60%
 - Largest industry.....Services, 28.0%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt., 17.7%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990):
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993).....3.90%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1990-1980)

Children in single parent households
(1980 group)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

Rock

DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 9,826
- Children under age 18 2,803
 - African American 6
 - American Indian 24
 - Asian American 18
 - European American 2,753
 - Other 2
 - Hispanic (of all races) 9
- Children under age 6 859
- Median family income \$28,811

ECONOMICS

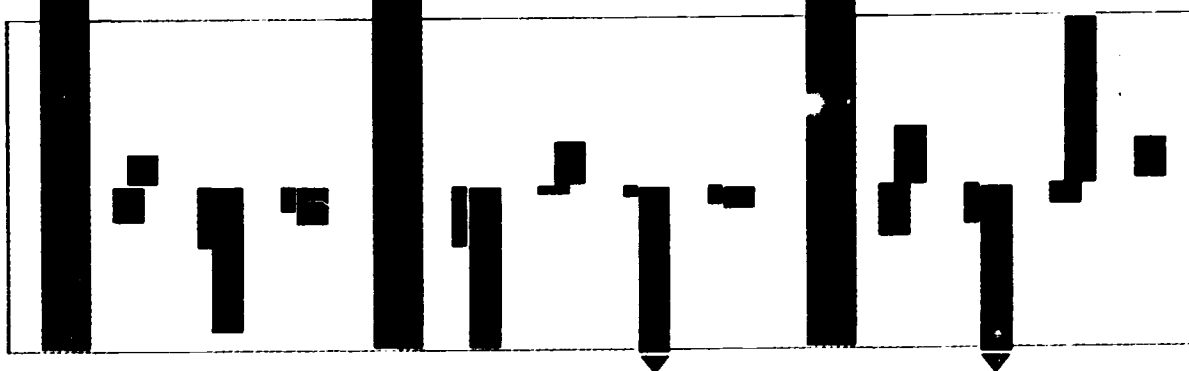
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 3.10%
 - Largest industry Farming 33.3%
 - Second largest industry Services 13.1%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest State and local govt
 - Slowest Farming
- Unemployment rate (1993) 2.30%

236

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

100% 75% 50% 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



County State

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1970-1980)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs. at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

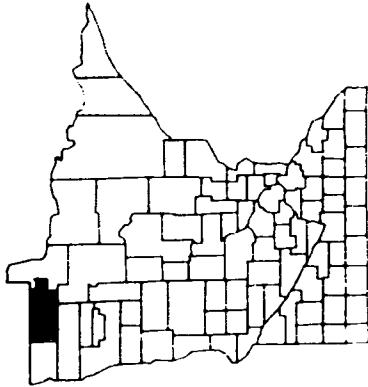
Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

237

Roseau



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population..... 15,042
- Children under age 18..... 4,658
 - African American..... 2
 - American Indian..... 68
 - Asian American..... 39
 - European American..... 4,543
 - Other..... 6
 - Hispanic (of all races)..... 10
- Children under age 6..... 1,702
- Median family income..... \$30,251

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate..... 12.60%
 - Largest industry..... Durable goods manufacturing: 52.4%
 - Second largest industry..... Farming: 16.3%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest..... Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest..... Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993)..... 3.10%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

17.3% 11.8% -31.8% 21.6%

8.1% 12.8% 58.0% 37.3%

3.9% 3.2% -17.9% 15.7%

8.1% 15.2% 87.6% 36.8%

1.7% 4.8% 182.4% 6.0%

2.1% 2.2% 4.8% 8.0%

9.4% 9.1% -3.2% 12.4%

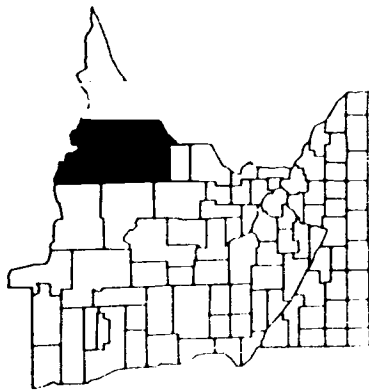
9 16 77.8% 31.8%

0.7% 0.8% 14.3% 25.0%

6.3% 6.4% 1.6% 13.8%

2 3 50.0% 25.2%

St. Louis



DENCOGRAPHICS (1990)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| • Total population..... | 199,145 |
| • Children under age 18..... | 48,419 |
| - African American..... | 364 |
| - American Indian..... | 1,464 |
| - Asian American..... | 432 |
| - European American..... | 46,061 |
| - Other..... | 98 |
| - Hispanic (of all races)..... | 395 |
| • Children under age 6..... | 14,875 |
| • Median family income..... | \$43,890 |

CONCLUSIONS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....3.20%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 25.0%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 18.3%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services
 - Slowest.....Mining
- Unemployment rate (1993).....6.10%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Better

	Worse	Better
100%	100%	100%
75%	75%	75%
50%	50%	50%
25%	25%	25%
0%	0%	0%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1979/1989)	8.8%	15.7%	78.4%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980/1990)	13.2%	19.6%	48.5%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	16.5%	16.8%	1.8%	15.7%

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents	21.2%	27.9%	31.6%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	5.5%	5.1%	-7.3%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	3.5%	3.1%	-11.4%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	12.4%	10.5%	-15.3%	12.4%

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected	284	510	79.6%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1999-91)	2.7%	4.1%	51.9%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	5.1%	5.1%	0.0%	13.8%
Children dying violently	12	11	-8.3%	-25.2%

County State



Scott



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	58,213
• Children under age 18	18,024
African American	96
American Indian	128
Asian American	232
European American	17,530
Other	38
Hispanic (of all races)	168
• Children under age 6	6,413
• Median family income	\$39,261

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
Economic growth rate	8.30%
Largest industry	Services: 21.5%
Second largest industry	Durable goods manufacturing: 14.1%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
Fastest	Services
Slowest	Durable goods manufacturing
• Unemployment rate (1993)	5.90%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

100% 75% 50% 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1990, 1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980, 1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986, 87 and 1990, 91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987, 1991)

Children dying violently

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Family Economics				
Children in poverty (1990, 1989)	5.0%	4.3%	-14.0%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980, 1990)	8.3%	9.8%	18.1%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	2.7%	3.4%	25.9%	15.7%
Birth Circumstances				
Children born to unmarried parents	9.9%	13.1%	32.3%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	5.0%	5.2%	4.0%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	1.8%	1.7%	-5.6%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	6.3%	4.5%	-28.6%	12.4%
Signs of Trouble				
Children abused and neglected	34	140	311.8%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986, 87 and 1990, 91)	1.9%	1.3%	31.6%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987, 1991)	4.7%	6.3%	34.0%	13.8%
Children dying violently	2	3	50.0%	-25.2%

Sherburne



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 42,266
- Children under age 18 23,135
 - African American 23
 - American Indian 50
 - Asian American 90
 - European American 12,929
 - Other 43
 - Hispanic (of all races) 157
- Children under age 6 4,358
- Median family income \$20,436

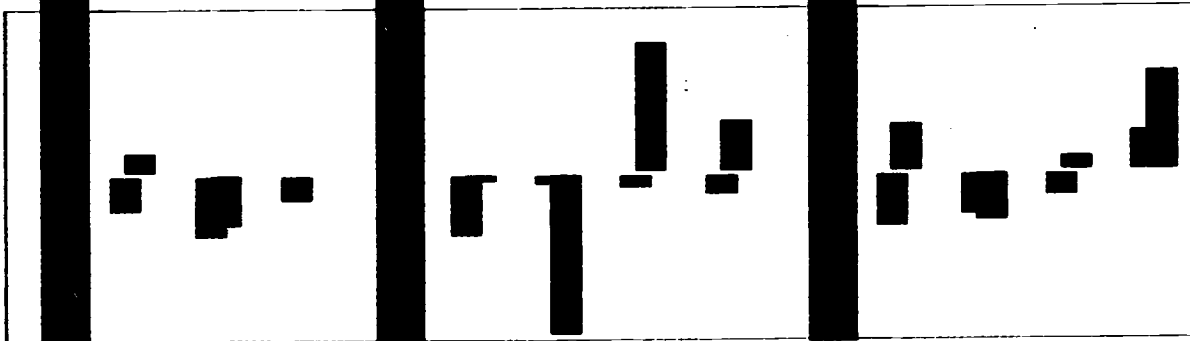
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 9.80%
 - Largest industry Transportation/public utilities; 20.8%
 - Second largest industry State and local govt.; 15.8%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Farming
- Unemployment rate (1993) 3.50%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40%



Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1980-1990)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

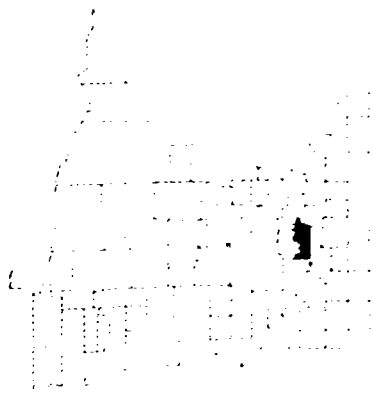
Except where indicated

8.0% 7.0% -12.5% 21.6%
7.9% 10.4% 31.6% 37.3%
5.2% 5.2% 0.0% 15.7%

1.8% 13.4% 4.7% 36.8%
2.7% 5.3% 96.3% 6.0%
3.7% 0.8% 78.4% 8.0%
10.8% 7.4% 31.5% 12.4%

5.8 41 20.3% 31.8%
2.4% 3.1% 29.2% 25.0%
2.1% 1.9% 9.5% 13.8%
5 2 60.0% 25.2%

Sibley



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	14,475
• Children under age 18.....	4,094
- African American.....	0
- American Indian.....	2
- Asian American.....	26
- European American.....	4,052
- Other.....	14
- Hispanic (of all races).....	59
• Children under age 6.....	1,320
• Median family income.....	\$31,150

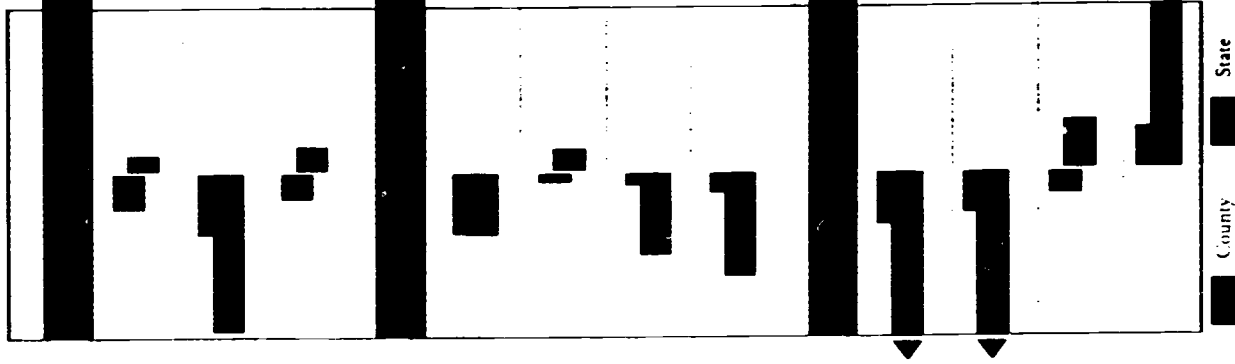
ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate.....	5.10%
- Largest industry.....	Farming: 32.4%
- Second largest industry.....	Services: 15.6%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest.....	Farming
- Slowest.....	Retail Trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	5.00%

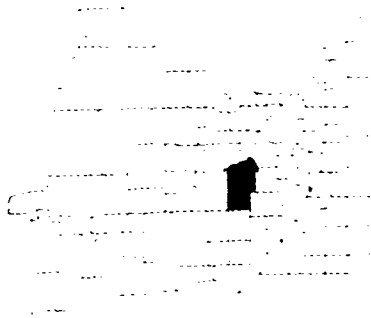
PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Stearns



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	119,268
• Children under age 18.....	33,430
• African American.....	205
• American Indian.....	178
• Asian American.....	176
• European American.....	32,806
• Other.....	65
• Hispanic (of all races).....	203
• Children under age 6.....	10,985
• Median family income.....	\$32,949

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate.....	8.10%
• Largest industry.....	Services: 23.1%
• Second largest industry.....	Retail trade: 15.1%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest.....	Services
• Slowest.....	Transportation/public utilities
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	4.20%

248

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1989-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Family Economics				
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	11.5	9.9%	-13.9%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	7.5%	12.7%	69.3%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	5.7%	5.2%	-8.8%	15.7%
Birth Circumstances				
Children born to unmarried parents	12.5%	18.4%	47.2%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	4.1%	5.9%	43.9%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	1.5%	1.7%	13.3%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	12.4%
Signs of Trouble				
Children abused and neglected	117	106	-9.4%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1989-91)	0.5%	1.2%	140.0%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	5.3%	4.4%	-17.0%	13.8%
Children dying violently	6	7	16.7%	-25.2%

249

Steele



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....31,355
- Children under age 18.....8,769
 - African American.....50
 - American Indian.....21
 - Asian American.....130
 - European American.....8,427
 - Other.....141
 - Hispanic (of all races).....251
- Children under age 6.....2,972
- Median family income.....\$36,158

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....6.10%
 - Largest industry.....Durable goods manufacturing: 33.6%
 - Second largest industry.....Services: 17.0%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services
 - Slowest.....Farming
- Unemployment rate (1993).....3.80%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

State

County

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

Except where indicated

7.7% 7.7% 0.0% 21.6%
8.4% 10.3% 22.6% 37.3%
4.0% 4.7% 17.5% 15.7%

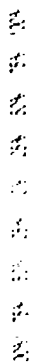
12.6% 12.7% 0.8% 36.8%
3.6% 4.6% 27.8% 6.0%
1.4% 1.2% -14.3% 8.0%
7.2% 8.0% 11.1% 12.4%

125 100 -20.0% 31.8%
1.3% 1.9% 46.2% 25.0%
3.3% 5.5% 66.7% 13.8%
3 2 -33.3% -25.2%

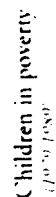


• Total population	10,714
• Children under age 18	2,516
• African American	34
• American Indian	16
• Asian American	55
• European American	2,393
• Other	18
• Hispanic (of all races)	36
• Children under age 6	---
• Median family income	\$20,345

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....4.50%
 - Largest industry .. State and local govt... 23.2%
 - Second largest industry.....Farming: 21.1%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - FastestServices
 - Slowest.....Farming
- Unemployment rate (1993) 2.40%



Family Economics



Children in single parent households
1987-1994

Children dependent on AFD/C

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently.

Base Year	Current Year	County Change	State Change
1986	1991		
18,4 ⁰⁰	15,2 ⁰⁰	-17,4 ⁰⁰	21,6 ⁰⁰
7,5 ⁰⁰	11,3 ⁰⁰	50,7 ⁰⁰	37,3 ⁰⁰
6,1 ⁰⁰	6,0 ⁰⁰	-1,6 ⁰⁰	15,7 ⁰⁰
7,1 ⁰⁰	15,0 ⁰⁰	111,3 ⁰⁰	36,8 ⁰⁰
4,3 ⁰⁰	3,7 ⁰⁰	-14,0 ⁰⁰	6,0 ⁰⁰
1,4 ⁰⁰	2,8 ⁰⁰	100,0 ⁰⁰	8,0 ⁰⁰
0,0 ⁰⁰	5,6 ⁰⁰	>100 ⁰⁰	12,4 ⁰⁰
3	5	66,7 ⁰⁰	31,8 ⁰⁰
0,6 ⁰⁰	0,1 ⁰⁰	-83,3 ⁰⁰	25,0 ⁰⁰
16,7 ⁰⁰	2,9 ⁰⁰	-82,6 ⁰⁰	13,8 ⁰⁰
0	0	-	-25,2 ⁰⁰

Swift



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....10,784
- Children under age 18.....2,797
 - African American.....0
 - American Indian.....2
 - Asian American.....19
 - European American.....2,769
 - Other.....7
 - Hispanic (of all races).....39
- Children under age 6.....843
- Median family income.....\$24,434

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.10%
 - Largest industry.....Farming: 36.3%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 14.8%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Durable goods manufacturing
- Unemployment rate (1993).....3.90%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) 75% 50% 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Family Economics				
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	18.5%	15.5%	-16.2%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	5.8%	9.9%	70.7%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	7.2%	7.9%	9.7%	15.7%
Birth Circumstances				
Children born to unmarried parents	15.4%	15.4%	0.0%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	5.1%	2.8%	-45.1%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	4.4%	0.7%	-84.1%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	8.1%	9.8%	21.0%	12.4%
Signs of Trouble				
Children abused and neglected	19	28	47.4%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	5.1%	0.0%	-100.0%	13.8%
Children dying violently	0	2	>100%	-25.2%

County State



254

1994 Report

255

121

Todd



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	23,423
• Children under age 18	7,153
• African American	3
• American Indian	20
• Asian American	30
• European American	7,096
• Other	4
• Hispanic (of all races)	19
• Children under age 6	2,079
• Median family income	\$23,462

ECONOMICS

Profile (1990)

• Economic growth rate	6.20%
• Largest industry	Farming: 22.2%
• Second largest industry	Non-durable goods manufacturing: 18.5%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest	Non-durable goods manufacturing
• Slowest	Retail trade
• Unemployment rate (1993)	5.00%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1980)

23.4% 20.5% -12.4% 21.6%

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

6.9% 10.7% 55.1% 37.3%

Children dependent on AFDC

8.4% 8.0% -4.8% 15.7%

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

12.6% 21.9% 73.8% 36.8%

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

4.5% 6.2% 37.8% 6.0%

Children born to mothers under age 18

3.4% 4.0% 17.6% 8.0%

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

10.2% 10.2% 0.0% 12.4%

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

39 43 10.3% 31.8%

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

1.3% 1.6% 23.1% 25.0%

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

2.3% 4.1% 78.3% 13.8%

Children dying violently

1 0 -100.0% -25.2%

County State

Traverse



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	4,475
• Children under age 18.....	1,179
• African American.....	0
• American Indian.....	44
• Asian American.....	15
• European American.....	1,120
• Other.....	0
• Hispanic (of all races).....	6
• Children under age 6.....	366
• Median family income.....	\$24,830

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate.....	6.00%
• Largest industry.....	Farming: 48.0%
• Second largest industry.....	State and local govt.: 12.1%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest.....	Farming
• Slowest.....	Retail trade
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	4.90%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	21.4%	20.2%	-5.6%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	5.7%	8.9%	56.1%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	4.7%	7.6%	61.7%	15.7%
Children born to unmarried parents	11.4%	13.2%	15.8%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	5.1%	5.7%	11.8%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	1.3%	0.0%	-100.0%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	5.1%	3.8%	-25.5%	12.4%
Children abused and neglected	12	10	-16.7%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	0.9%			25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	16.7%	0.0%	-100.0%	13.8%
Children dying violently	0	0		25.2%

Wabasha



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	19,793
• Children under age 18.....	5,692
• African American.....	2
• American Indian.....	2
• Asian American.....	20
• European American.....	5,668
• Other.....	0
• Hispanic (of all races).....	32
• Children under age 6.....	1,902
• Median family income.....	\$32,023

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate.....	3.90%
• Largest industry.....	Services: 16.1%
• Second largest industry.....	Farming: 14.9%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest.....	Transportation/public utilities
• Slowest.....	Durable goods : manufacturing
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	3.80%

260

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) 75% 50% 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

11.3% 9.3% -17.7% 21.6%

7.4% 12.1% 63.5% 37.3%

5.2% 4.9% -5.8% 15.7%

10.7% 16.9% 57.9% 36.8%

4.7% 2.8% -40.4% 6.0%

2.0% 2.1% 5.0% 8.0%

10.4% 6.6% -36.5% 12.4%

28 36 28.6% 31.8%

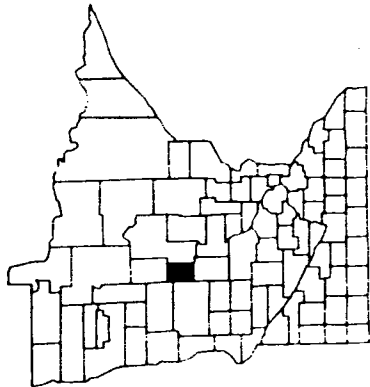
1.0% 0.6% -40.0% 25.0%

4.1% 0.0% -100.0% 13.8%

3 0 -100.0% -25.2%

261

Wadena



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....13,171
- Children under age 18.....3,733
 - African American.....0
 - American Indian.....34
 - Asian American.....14
 - European American.....3,685
 - Other.....0
 - Hispanic (of all races).....4
- Children under age 6.....1,188
- Median family income.....\$22,872

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....5.60%
 - Largest industry.....State and local govt.: 18.5%
 - Second largest industry.....Services: 17.6%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Farming
 - Slowest.....Construction
- Unemployment rate (1993).....5.50%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100% (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

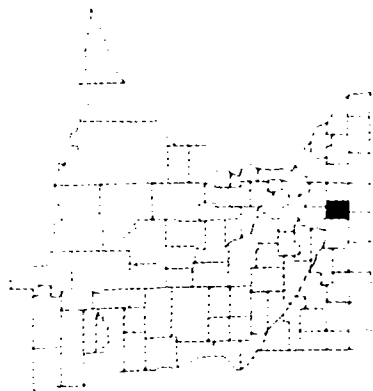
Children dropping out of school
(School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

	Base Year 1986	Current Year 1991	County Change	State Change
<i>Except where indicated</i>				
Children in poverty (1979-1989)	19.3%	23.0%	19.2%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	7.5%	17.4%	132.0%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	12.0%	11.7%	-2.5%	15.7%
Children born to unmarried parents	14.9%	24.6%	65.1%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	5.3%	3.4%	-35.8%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	3.1%	2.8%	-9.7%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	8.3%	12.3%	48.2%	12.4%
Children abused and neglected	42	89	111.9%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School year 1986-87 and 1990-91)	1.8%	0.9%	-50.0%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	0.0%	2.6%	>100%	13.8%
Children dying violently	1	1	0.0%	25.2%

Waseca



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 18,226
- Children under age 18 5,210
 - African American 17
 - American Indian 17
 - Asian American 35
 - European American 5,113
 - Other 28
 - Hispanic (of all races) 61
- Children under age 6 1,631
- Median family income \$32,282

ECONOMICS

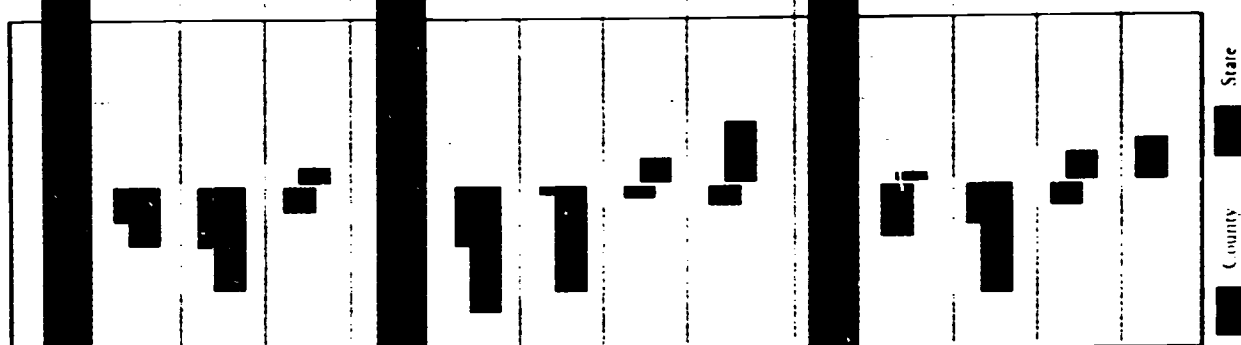
- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 6.20%
 - Largest industry Non-durable goods manufacturing: 23.0%
 - Second largest industry Durable goods manufacturing: 17.9%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Services
 - Slowest Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993) 4.10%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated



Washington



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population.....	1,477,885
• Children under age 18.....	443,335
• African American.....	564
• American Indian.....	235
• Asian American.....	835
• European American.....	424,438
• Other.....	263
• Hispanic (of all races).....	978
• Children under age 6.....	14,880
• Median family income.....	\$48,098

ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
• Economic growth rate.....	9.40%
• Largest industry.....	Durable goods manufacturing: 22.9%
• Second largest industry.....	Services: 17.8%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
• Fastest.....	Finance/insurance/real estate
• Slowest.....	Transportation/public utilities
• Unemployment rate (1993).....	3.30%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) 75% (50%) 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1989-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base Year 1986
Current Year 1991
County Change
State Change

Except where indicated

Children in poverty (1979-1989)	4.8%	5.5%	14.6%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	9.8%	12.7%	29.6%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	3.8%	4.3%	13.2%	15.7%

Children born to unmarried parents	11.5%	15.2%	32.2%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	5.8%	4.8%	-17.2%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	1.8%	2.0%	5.3%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	5.8%	6.0%	3.4%	12.4%

Children abused and neglected	178	219	23.0%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1989-91)	2.6%	3.9%	50.0%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	6.8%	9.4%	38.2%	13.8%
Children dying violently	3	7	133.3%	-25.2%

County State

Watonwan

DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 12,236
- Children under age 18 3,265
 - African American 20
 - American Indian 2
 - Asian American 30
 - European American 2,998
 - Other 215
 - Hispanic (of all races) 245
- Children under age 6 1,105
- Median family income \$27,625

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 3.90%
 - Largest industry Farming, 25.5%
 - Second largest industry Non durable goods manufacturing, 21.3%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Non durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest Farming
- Unemployment rate (1993) 4.00%

268

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

1980 85 90 95 00 05 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1980-1990)

Children in single-parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with
fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base Year 1986

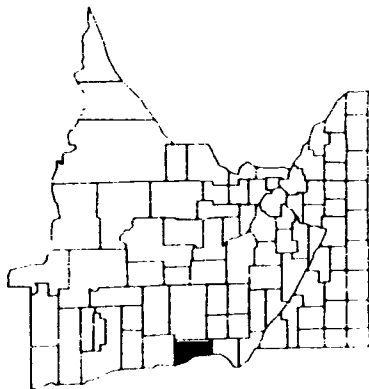
Current Year 1991

County Change

State Change

Except where indicated

269



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....7,603
- Children under age 18.....2,112
 - African American.....0
 - American Indian.....25
 - Asian American.....5
 - European American.....2,073
 - Other.....9
 - Hispanic (of all races).....36
- Children under age 6.....658
- Median family income.....\$28,726

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....3.70%
 - Largest industry.....Farming: 35.3%
 - Second largest industry.....Services: 19.6%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Services
 - Slowest.....Retail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993).....2.80%



PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

100% 75% 50% 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986, 87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base Year 1986

Current Year 1991

County Change

State Change

Except where indicated

Winona



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....48,184
- Children under age 1811,764
 - African American45
 - American Indian
 - Asian American190
 - European American11,511
 - Other11
 - Hispanic (of all races)98
- Children under age 6.....3,895
- Median family income.....\$32,454

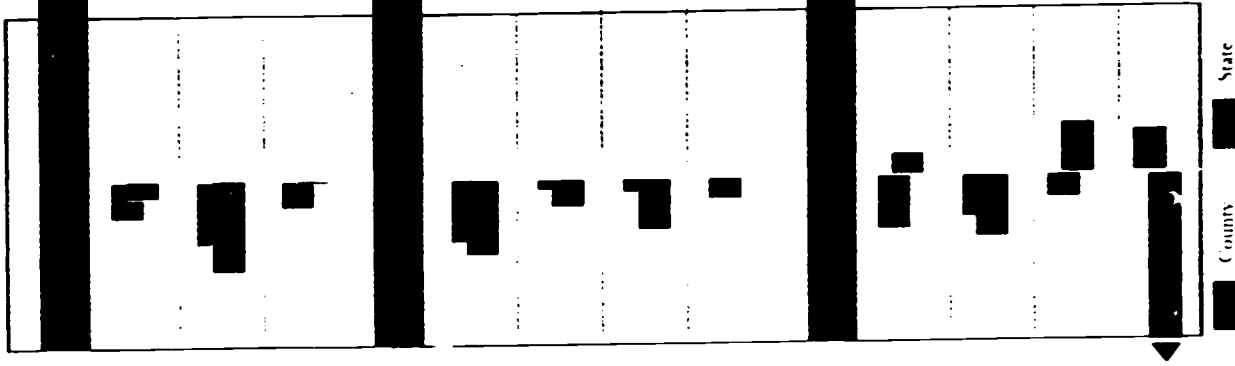
ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate6.70%
 - Largest industryServices: 19.8%
 - Second largest industry.....Durable goods manufacturing: 17.7%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - FastestFarming
 - SlowestRetail trade
- Unemployment rate (1993)3.80%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



Family Economics

Children in poverty
(1979-1989)

Children in single parent households
(1980-1990)

Children dependent on AFDC

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents

Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth

Children born to mothers under age 18

Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected

Children dropping out of school
(School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)

Children's crimes against people
(1987-1991)

Children dying violently

Base Year 1986

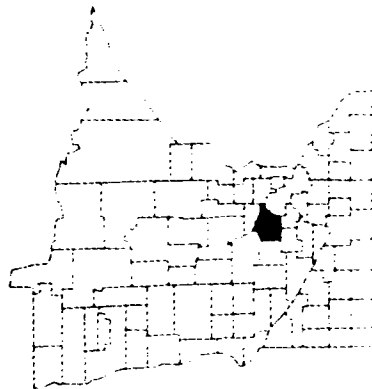
Current Year 1991

County Change

State Change

Except where indicated

Wright



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population.....68,970
- Children under age 1822,469
 - African American38
 - American Indian97
 - Asian American168
 - European American.....22,164
 - Other2
 - Hispanic (of all races).....134
- Children under age 6.....7,546
- Median family income.....\$36,981

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate.....9.10%
 - Largest industry.....Services: 21.0%
 - Second largest industry.....State and local govt.: 15.1%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest.....Durable goods manufacturing
 - Slowest.....Farming
- Unemployment rate (1993)4.10%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

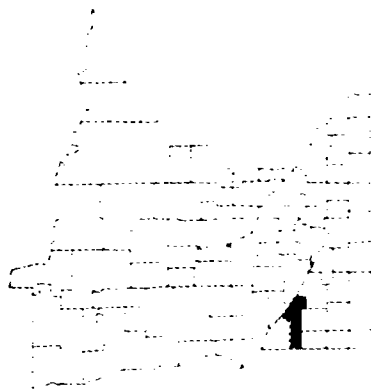
Worse Better

(100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Except where indicated

Family Economics				Base Year	Current Year	County Change	State Change
Children in poverty (1979-1989)				7.1%	7.7%	8.5%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)				7.6%	12.9%	69.7%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC				5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	15.7%
Birth Circumstances				Base Year	Current Year	County Change	State Change
Children born to unmarried parents				11.7%	16.7%	42.7%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth				5.0%	4.6%	-8.0%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18				1.9%	2.0%	5.3%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education				6.8%	7.4%	8.8%	12.4%
Signs of Trouble				Base Year	Current Year	County Change	State Change
Children abused and neglected				118	119	0.8%	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)				1.9%	1.8%	-5.3%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)				6.6%	4.2%	-36.4%	13.8%
Children dying violently				11	4	-63.6%	-25.2%

Yellow Medicine



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

• Total population	11,748
• Children under age 18	3,150
- African American	0
- American Indian	38
- Asian American	19
- European American	3,073
- Other	20
- Hispanic (of all races)	35
• Children under age 6	960
• Median family income	\$27,079

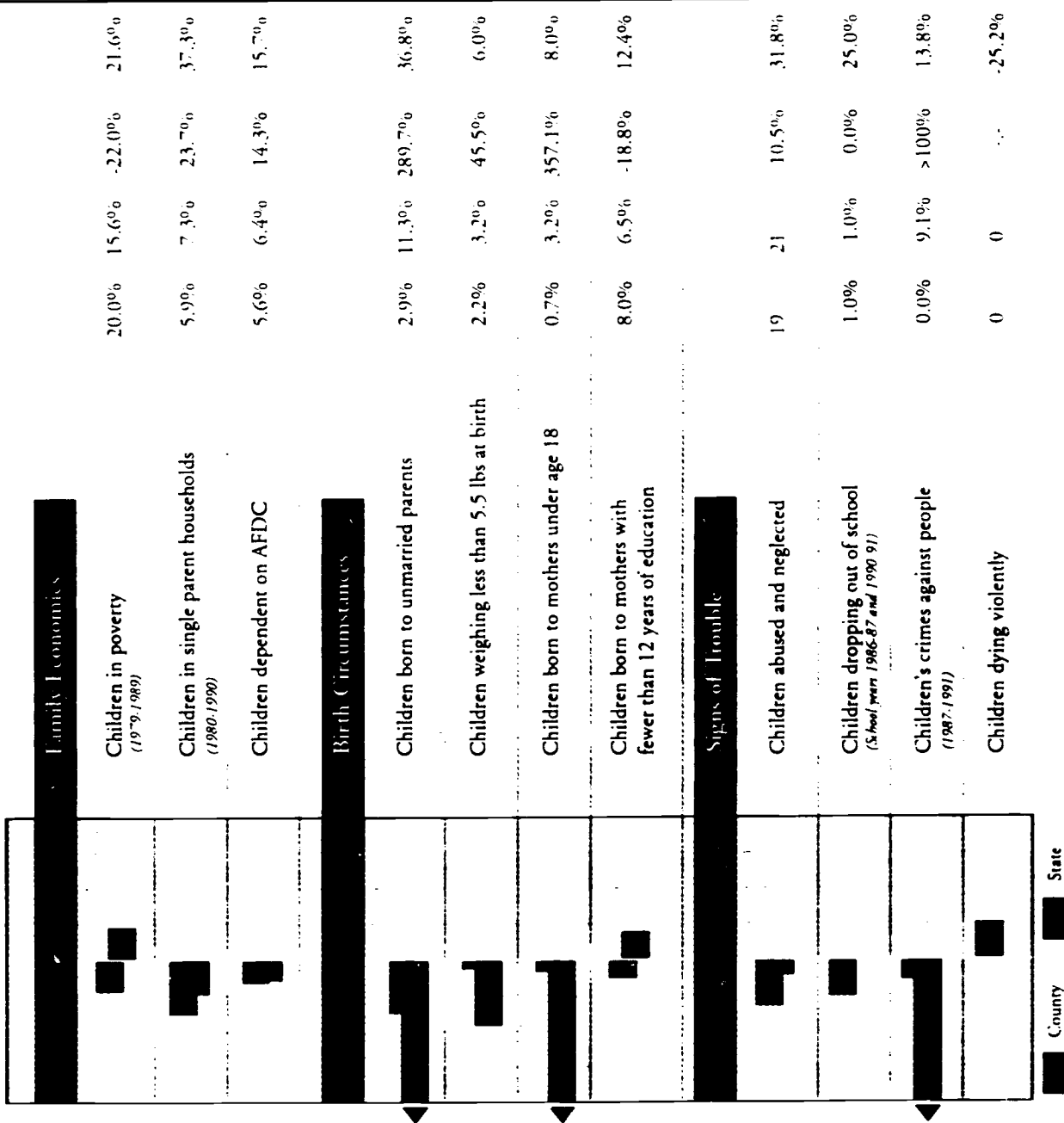
ECONOMICS

• Profile (1990)	
- Economic growth rate	3.10%
- Largest industry	Farming: 28.4%
- Second largest industry	State and local govt.: 17.2%
• Industry Growth (1980-1990)	
- Fastest	Services
- Slowest	Farming
• Unemployment rate (1993)	3.60%

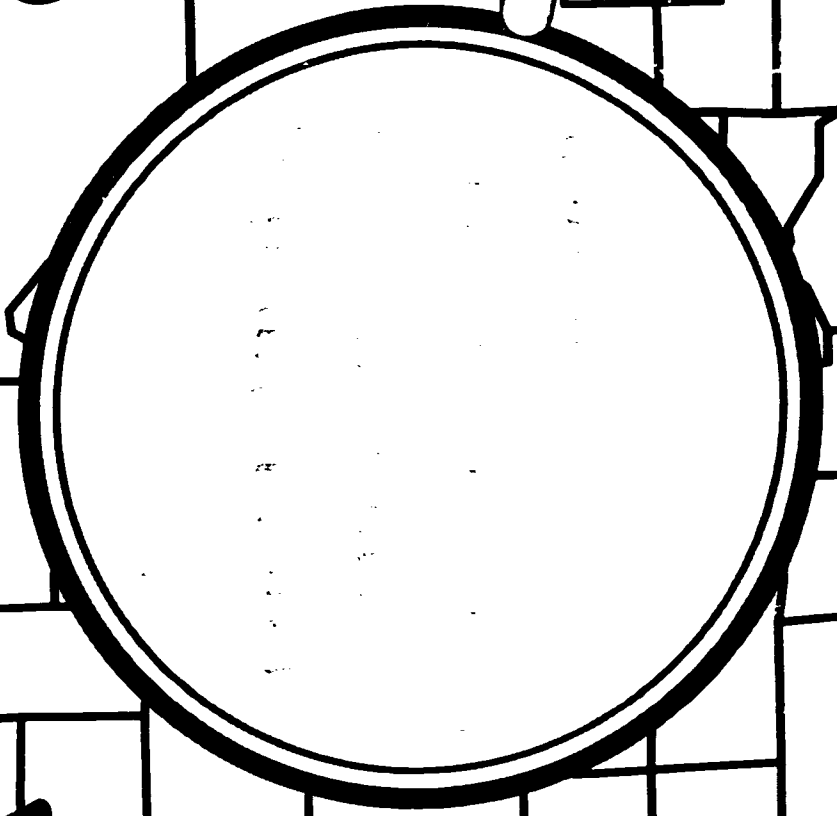
PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse
(100%) 75% 50% 25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
Better

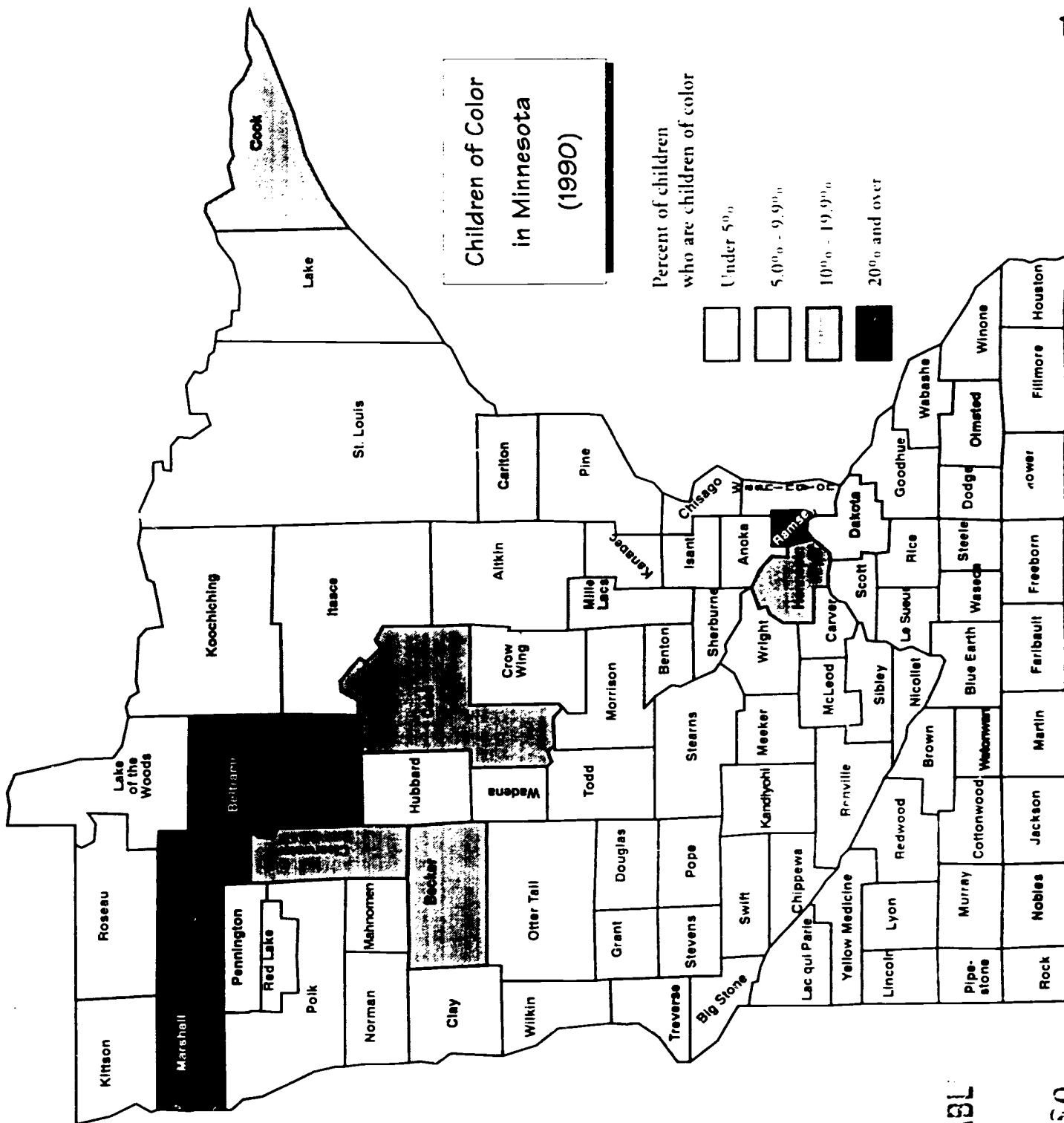
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Children of color

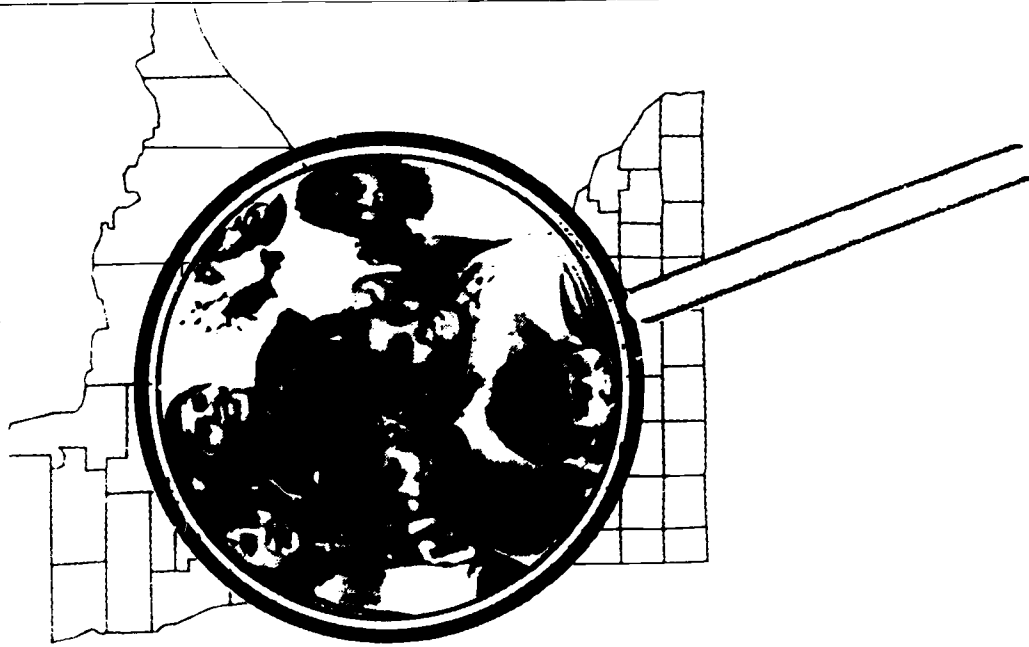


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6. THE CRISIS FOR CHILDREN OF COLOR

Children of all races are in trouble in Minnesota. But, in every community, children of color are far more likely to be poor and suffer the hardships imposed by inadequate housing, unsafe neighborhoods, and lack of access to health care, than are children of European descent. Moreover, because of the "white-out" effect of Minnesota's overwhelmingly European American population, the plight of children of color is often masked and too easily ignored.

Without specific strategies to raise the overall quality of life for families of color in Minnesota, the circumstances for children of color will only worsen. Strategies must also be designed to ensure that programs and services intended for all children reach children and families in communities of color. Combating racism in all its forms is also crucial to improving the lives of children of color.

According to the 1990 Census, 8.5% (99,753) of Minnesota's children are children of color and 91.5% (1,068,156) are European American. While the majority of children of color (67.9%) live in the two major metropolitan counties, Hennepin and Ramsey, at least some children of color live in each of the other 85 counties. Well over half of American Indian children, children designated as being of an "other" race, and children of Hispanic descent live outside Hennepin and Ramsey counties.

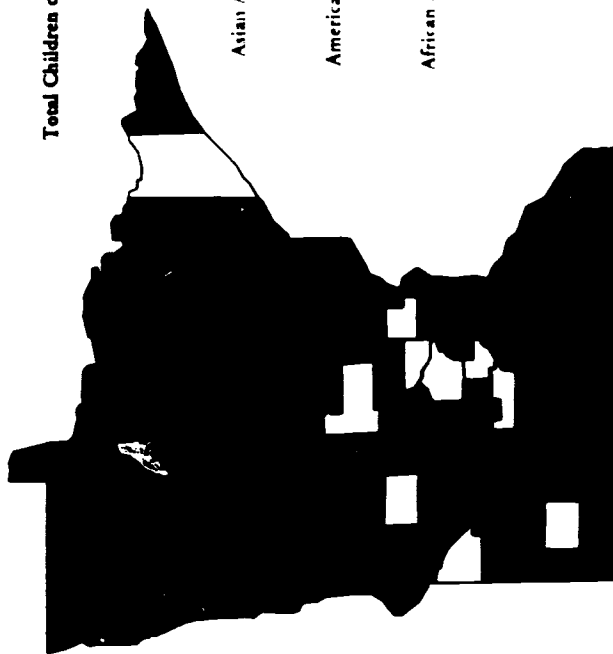
By taking "a closer look" at Minnesota's children, we see the special problems faced by children of color. Minnesota KIDS COUNT looks at three indicators — poverty, low birthweight, and school dropout — that together illustrate the economic crisis underlying the lives of children of color in Minnesota.

"When Indian incomes are level with yours, when our schools are as good as yours, our houses are warm, our kids as safe and our woods and streams as clean as yours, when our babies first open their eyes to as bright a future as yours, then we'll talk about level playing fields."

Marge Anderson,
Chief Executive Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe.

Children of Color in Poverty

Counties in which poverty rates for children of color are higher than the state average for all children (12.4%, 1989)



Children in Poverty, by Race, 1989

County	African American	American Indian	Asian American	Other	Total Children of Color*	European American	Hispanic
Becker	4.7%	33.6%	8.4%	26.5%	59.5%	19.1%	12.3%
Beltrami	7.1%	58.4%	14.3%	57.0%	18.9%	73.3%	0.0%
Benton	20.3%	39.1%	10.2%	24.7%	10.2%	10.2%	0.0%
Big Stone	26.7%	33.3%	33.3%	30.0%	18.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Blue Earth	21.2%	16.0%	57.2%	48.9%	14.2%	33.7%	33.3%
Brown	100.0%	54.5%	1.3%	88.9%	24.8%	8.5%	33.3%
Cass	72.2%	64.7%	43.2%	100.0%	64.3%	21.8%	38.6%
Chippewa	25.0%	100.0%	0.0%	81.8%	56.0%	14.5%	95.7%
Clay	50.0%	64.9%	25.5%	63.1%	57.9%	11.9%	58.6%
Clearwater	0.0%	74.8%	0.0%	72.9%	24.8%	100.0%	0.0%
Cook	0.0%	40.3%	0.0%	30.3%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Cottonwood	0.0%	0.0%	57.6%	54.5%	17.5%	32.4%	0.0%
Crow Wing	34.2%	49.2%	6.4%	24.2%	40.1%	18.0%	30.1%
Dakota	22.8%	20.0%	7.5%	16.7%	13.3%	5.2%	17.2%
Dodge	33.3%	30.8%	5.4%	50.0%	26.1%	7.2%	43.2%
Douglas	28.6%	48.1%	6.7%	20.0%	13.5%	21.6%	0.0%
Faribault	23.1%	61.5%	2.7%	81.7%	39.0%	14.8%	77.2%
Fillmore	0.0%	35.3%	10.8%	45.5%	22.4%	19.9%	34.3%
Freeborn	100.0%	15.8%	44.4%	40.9%	11.8%	33.7%	0.0%
Goodhue	6.1%	47.4%	23.0%	28.1%	31.5%	8.0%	12.2%
Grant	25.0%	33.3%	20.0%	25.9%	16.1%	100.0%	0.0%
Hennepin	51.9%	61.0%	32.3%	27.6%	46.5%	6.4%	25.7%
Houston	43.5%	32.4%	7.7%	40.0%	23.7%	9.8%	18.2%
Hubbard	0.0%	41.4%	0.0%	0.0%	37.1%	21.4%	33.3%
Kandake	21.1%	0.0%	47.2%	25.0%	41.2%	18.9%	41.5%
Jackson	37.5%	75.0%	39.4%	42.2%	52.4%	13.3%	40.4%
Kanab	0.0%	33.3%	24.1%	23.2%	19.1%	19.1%	4.8%

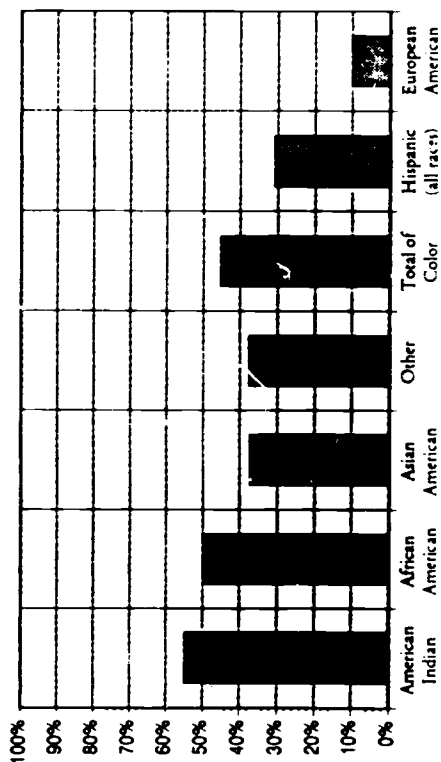
Child poverty is the best overall indicator of child well-being. More than any other factor, family income makes a critical difference in the chances that a child will be healthy, succeed in school, and wait until adulthood before starting a family.

According to the 1990 Census, 45.1% of children of color in Minnesota are poor. The differences in poverty rates between groups of children are extreme ranging from a low of 9.7% for European American children to a high of 54.8% for American Indian children.

*Total column does not include Hispanic children because they are counted within the other race category (e.g., a European Hispanic child would be counted as European)



1989 Poverty Rates, by Race in Minnesota



- **Child Poverty by Race in Minnesota, 1990 Census**

- | | |
|--|-------|
| • American Indian children | 54.8% |
| • African American children | 49.5% |
| • Children of "other" races/ethnic groups..... | 37.5% |
| • Asian and Pacific Islander American children | 37.1% |
| • Total children of color | 45.1% |
| • Children of Hispanic descent (all races) | 30.7% |
| • European American children | 9.7% |

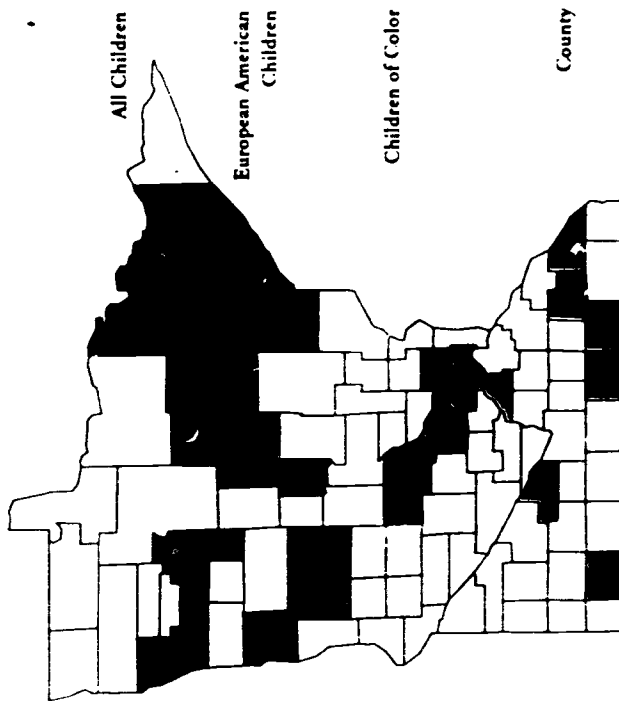
In 1989, the rate of poverty for children of color exceeded the statewide average for all children (12.4%) in 77 of Minnesota's 87 counties.

Yellow Medicine	55.6%	36.8%	0.0%	36.0%	15.3%	11.4%
Wright	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	4.0%	8.3%	9.8%
Winona	6.7%	11.1%	36.4%	12.6%	10.8%	11.8%
Wilkin	12.0%	0.0%	100.0%	30.8%	12.4%	58.3%
Watsonwan	22.2%	6.7%	61.5%	52.9%	13.0%	64.6%
Washington	30.9%	9.8%	19.4%	20.5%	5.0%	15.3%
Wasca	100.0%	20.0%	0.0%	25.3%	11.4%	13.6%
Wadena	61.8%	0.0%	43.8%	23.2%	7.2%	5.2%
Wabasha	0.0%	35.0%	29.2%	9.6%	21.9%	100.0%
Traverse	68.2%	0.0%	50.8%	18.8%	68.4%	100.0%
Todd	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	21.1%	20.8%	68.4%
Swift	100.0%	36.8%	0.0%	32.1%	15.5%	75.7%
Stevens	29.4%	68.8%	0.0%	45.5%	13.7%	38.9%
Steele	14.0%	33.3%	60.3%	28.9%	7.0%	55.8%
Stearns	30.6%	64.6%	69.5%	43.7%	9.5%	13.8%
Sibley	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	10.0%	13.0%	62.7%
Sherrburne	0.0%	51.2%	0.0%	11.7%	7.3%	0.0%
Scott	21.9%	24.2%	0.0%	16.1%	4.2%	23.5%
Saint Louis	34.5%	50.5%	23.1%	44.2%	14.7%	31.4%
Roskau	100.0%	26.9%	100.0%	22.8%	11.8%	60.0%
Rock	100.0%	8.3%	61.1%	38.0%	15.1%	0.0%
Rice	0.0%	38.1%	10.6%	20.8%	8.1%	51.8%
Renville	33.3%	0.0%	79.5%	53.7%	16.6%	66.9%
Redwood	0.0%	54.9%	100.0%	52.2%	13.6%	30.0%
Red Lake	100.0%	0.0%	86.1%	76.2%	14.3%	88.4%
Ramsey	53.0%	42.9%	33.5%	52.9%	8.3%	26.8%
Rope	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	0.0%
Polk	5.1%	63.6%	79.5%	57.6%	14.5%	60.3%
Pipestone	0.0%	79.6%	0.0%	62.7%	14.9%	56.0%
Pine	62.2%	44.6%	0.0%	36.1%	15.5%	11.1%
Pennington	100.0%	0.0%	94.0%	66.9%	17.3%	89.1%
Peter Tail	0.0%	63.4%	62.0%	36.7%	16.3%	50.5%
(Missed)	24.7%	7.9%	6.9%	40.4%	5.6%	18.4%
Norman	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	18.2%	16.5%	30.0%
Nobles	0.0%	23.2%	63.1%	38.7%	11.8%	50.9%
Nicollet	100.0%	1.4%	0.0%	14.0%	9.0%	42.4%
Murray	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%
Mower	35.7%	54.8%	0.0%	41.0%	12.7%	37.1%
Morrison	33.3%	16.7%	18.2%	4.8%	18.5%	45.5%
Millie Lac	54.2%	73.9%	0.0%	65.7%	14.0%	18.9%
Meeker	100.0%	75.0%	6.7%	13.7%	12.3%	6.9%
McLeod	0.0%	24.4%	8.9%	34.4%	6.9%	37.7%
Martin	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	20.3%	14.6%	42.2%
Marshall	75.0%	53.8%	100.0%	59.5%	14.7%	100.0%
Mathomen	0.0%	59.2%	0.0%	58.7%	22.9%	35.7%
Lyon	55.6%	33.3%	7.9%	49.1%	10.2%	65.9%
Lincoln	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	18.2%	100.0%
Le Sueur	44.4%	28.6%	4.0%	18.0%	8.7%	17.1%
Lake of the Woods	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	10.8%	100.0%
Lake	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%
Lac Qui Parle	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	14.2%	0.0%
Koochiching	0.0%	43.0%	0.0%	28.1%	17.7%	23.0%
Kutson	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	71.4%	13.0%	65.2%
Kandiyohi	85.8%	13.6%	60.6%	54.0%	13.7%	71.6%

"..." means that no children in this racial group lived in the county during the 1990 Census.

Low Birthweight Among Children of Color

Counties in which low
birthweight rates for children of
color are higher than the state
average for all children
(5.3%, 1991)



Low birthweight is an important indicator of a child's long-term health. Children with low birthweight are much more at risk for death during the first few months of life and for severe childhood illnesses. Later on they are more at risk than other children for learning disabilities that make it difficult to succeed in the classroom.

In 1991, children of color in Minnesota were at much higher risk for low birthweight and its consequences than were European American children. No group, other than European Americans, met or exceeded the national goal of 5.0% or fewer infants having a low birthweight. African American infants were twice as likely as the next highest group, Asian American children, to have a low birthweight and at nearly three times the risk of European American children. As a whole, 9.1% of children of color had a low birthweight in Minnesota in 1991, compared with 4.9% of European American children.

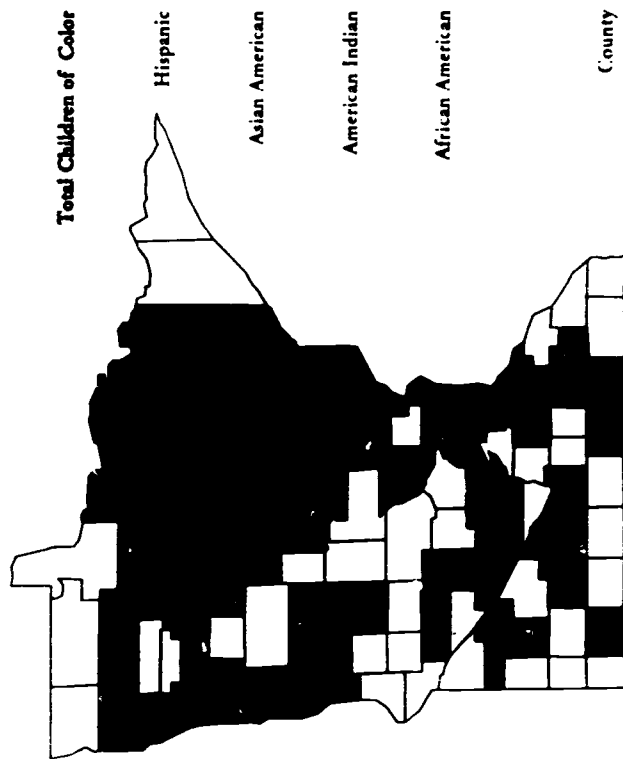
Low Birthweight Rates among Children, by Race, 1991

County	Children of Color	European American Children	All Children
Aitkin	0.0%	5.5%	5.2%
Anoka	8.1%	5.1%	5.2%
Becker	1.8%	5.0%	4.6%
Beltrami	4.8%	3.4%	4.0%
Benton	0.0%	5.3%	5.2%
Big Stone	-	4.3%	4.3%
Blue Earth	0.0%	3.2%	3.1%
Brown	50.0%	6.6%	6.9%
Carlton	9.5%	3.3%	4.0%
Cass	7.4%	6.0%	6.4%
Chippewa	0.0%	4.2%	4.1%
Chicago	0.0%	4.9%	4.8%
Clay	6.1%	4.7%	4.7%
Clearwater	20.0%	0.0%	4.1%
Cook	0.0%	2.4%	2.2%
Cottonwood	0.3%	3.7%	3.6%
Crow Wing	4.8%	5.2%	5.2%
Dakota	4.5%	4.8%	4.8%
Dodge	0.0%	5.5%	5.5%
Douglas	0.0%	6.1%	6.1%
Faribault	0.0%	8.0%	7.9%
Fillmore	0.0%	3.3%	3.2%
Freeborn	20.0%	8.4%	8.6%
Goodhue	0.0%	3.9%	3.8%
Grant	0.0%	1.9%	1.8%
Hennepin	11.4%	4.8%	6.2%
Houston	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%
Hubbard	0.0%	4.6%	4.3%
Iscia	14.8%	5.0%	6.1%
Jackson	0.0%	4.8%	4.7%

"-" means no children of color born in the county.

School Dropout Rates Among Children of Color

Counties in which the dropout
rate for children of color is
higher than the state average
for all children
(3.5%, 1991-92)



School dropout rates further demonstrate the wide chasm between children of color and children of European descent. According to the national KIDS COUNT report, Minnesota has the highest high school graduation rate in the country. However, these commendable graduation statistics hide the fact that thousands of children of color drop out of school each year. This is a good example of how generalized, statewide data can mask serious problems experienced by large and definable groups of children.

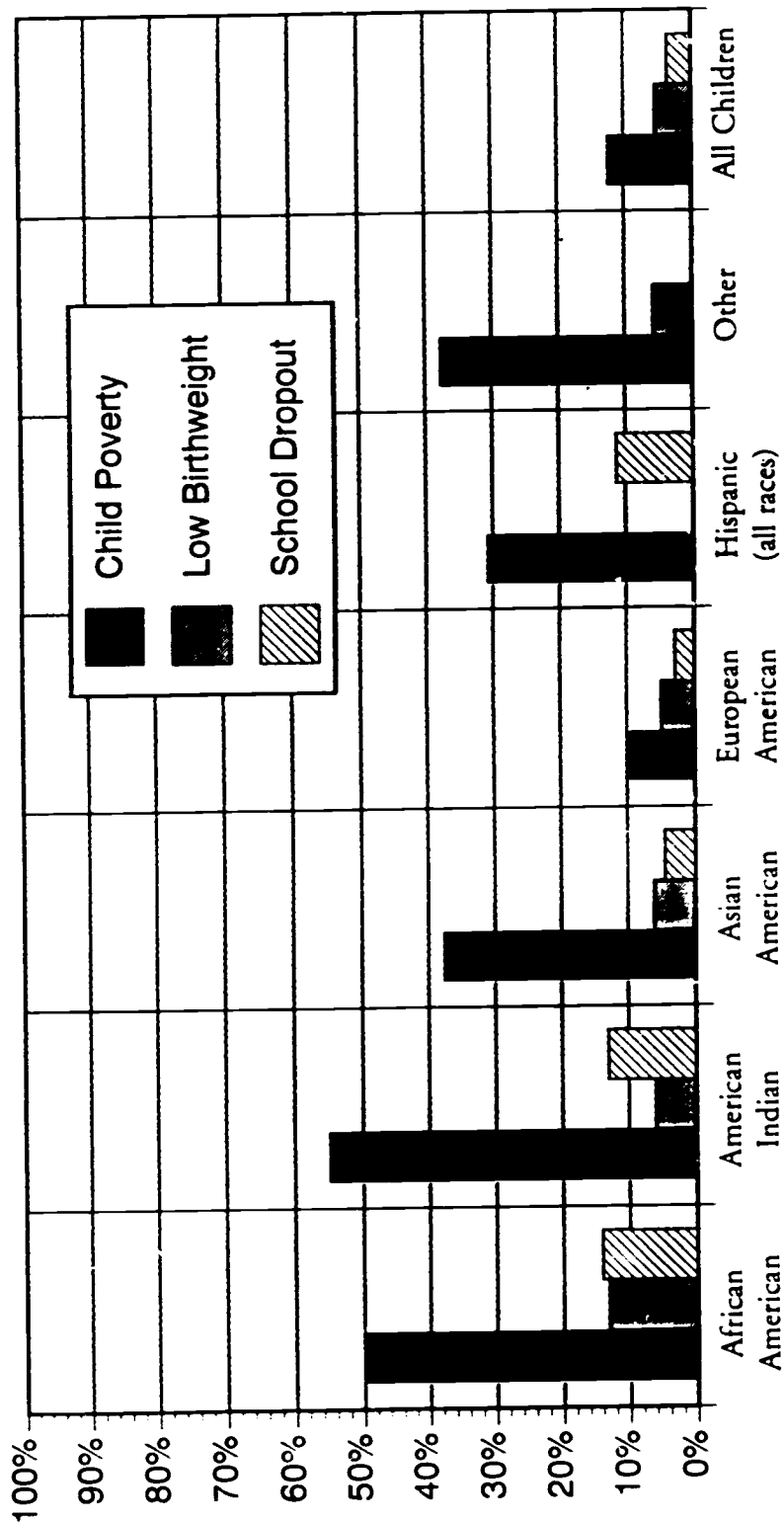
In school year 1991-92, 10.3% of children of color in Minnesota dropped out of school, as compared to 2.8% of European American children.

Dropout Rates among Children, by Race, 1991-1992

County	African American	American Indian	Asian American	Hispanic	Total Children of Color	European American
Aitkin	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anoka	6.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	4.3%
Becker	3.3%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.5%
Beltrami	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	3.7%
Benton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
Big Stone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Earth	8.3%	14.3%	1.7%	20.7%	8.5%	2.3%
Brown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	11.9%	1.1%
Carlton	0.0%	15.7%	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%	2.7%
Carver	5.6%	16.7%	0.0%	13.6%	5.3%	6.5%
Cass	20.0%	20.8%	0.0%	0.0%	19.7%	3.0%
Chippewa	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Chicago	8.3%	72.7%	5.9%	20.0%	23.6%	3.9%
Clay	0.0%	14.7%	1.6%	5.0%	5.1%	1.0%
Clearwater	0.0%	21.3%	33.3%	0.0%	20.0%	1.8%
Cook	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	2.0%
Cottonwood	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	13.3%	7.9%	0.6%
Crow Wing	5.3%	7.1%	4.0%	0.0%	4.9%	4.3%
Dakota	5.5%	13.6%	3.7%	6.3%	5.2%	2.8%
Dodge	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	3.7%	5.1%	0.6%
Douglas	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	12.5%	5.0%	1.5%
Fairbault	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	2.0%	1.0%
Fillmore	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Freeborn	16.7%	400.0%	16.7%	11.5%	14.3%	3.5%
Goodhue	0.0%	20.0%	4.0%	0.0%	7.5%	2.0%
Grant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Hennepin	15.7%	23.5%	4.5%	12.6%	13.0%	4.2%
Houston	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Hubbard	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	-	10.3%	2.4%
Isanti	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	3.1%	4.1%
Itasca	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	6.3%	3.7%
Jackson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%

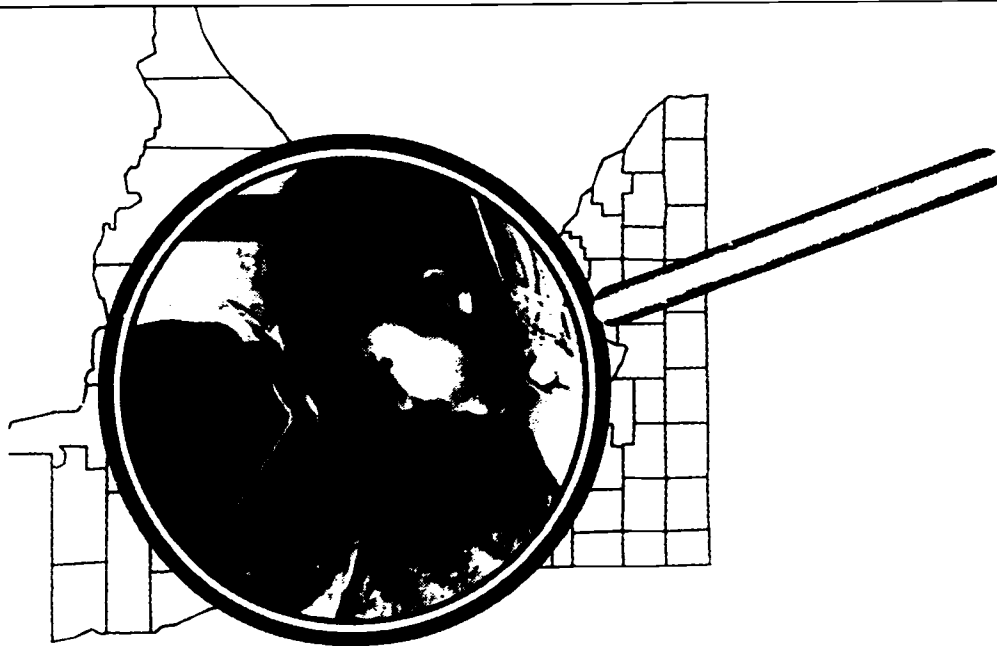
... means no report submitted to the Department of Education for this year.

Summary of Key Indicators of Risk for Children by Race



This page corrects the erroneous bar graphs showing Child Poverty for European American, Hispanic, Other and All Children. All of the other bars graphs were correct as originally published.





7. WHAT YOU CAN DO

A closer look at Minnesota's children leads to the question, "What can I do?" Our Minnesota heritage, be it European, African, American Indian, Hispanic, or Asian, calls us to provide a better future for our children; and we must not be overwhelmed by the size of our task. We must roll up our sleeves and get to work for children in our communities. Here are concrete suggestions for what YOU can do starting TODAY.

• As an individual

- Write to your elected officials and urge them to give children a high priority.
- Vote with children in mind. Since children cannot vote for themselves, adults must consider children's needs when in the voting booth.
- Volunteer in a community program that serves the needs of young children, such as a child care center or Head Start program.
- Become a volunteer mentor for a young person. Share your time, interests and values.
- Fulfill your responsibilities to children in your life, giving them the time, attention and resources they need. Pay your child support and encourage others to do the same.
- Join or start a study circle in your neighborhood or congregation that focuses on learning about the welfare of children. Use this book or other KIDS COUNT reports as discussion starters.
- Become a child advocate with the Children's Defense Fund and Congregations Concerned for Children. Return the postcard at the back of this book, and we will send you action alerts on public policies that will improve the lives of children plus monthly fact sheets about children's issues.
- Call the Child Advocates Hotline, 1-800-626-6108 if you live in Greater Minnesota and 871-1473 if you live in the Twin Cities area, to learn the latest action needed for children. Then ACT! Also, leave a message about what you are doing in your community for children. Sharing your story will inspire others and help them try similar efforts.

"Example is not the main thing in influencing others. It is the only thing."

Albert Schweitzer

- **As a neighborhood or community group**

- Identify children and families with specific needs and help connect them with services or volunteers.
- Organize to address a particular community problem that is adversely affecting children. Examples: reducing drug activity and the presence of guns in the community.
- Arrange for safe houses for children who feel in danger.
- Take responsibility for all children in your neighborhood. If a child is in trouble or causing trouble, become involved.
- Connect with child advocacy organizations such as the Children's Defense Fund and share the stories and challenges of children in your community. The stories can help pass needed legislation and allocate additional resources for children.

- **As a religious congregation**

- Hold a Children's Sabbath to raise the visibility of children's needs and celebrate their gifts. For information and worship materials contact Congregations Concerned for Children.
- Develop a partnership with a children's program in your community to share your volunteer and financial resources and lend moral support.
- Hold an adult education program or parent education series on the needs of children.
- Discover the needs of families with children who live in your congregation's community and consider how your congregation can respond. Congregations can offer parent education, parent break programs or child care programs. They also can serve as sites for immunizations and child nutrition programs.

- **As a business**

- Implement family-friendly policies that recognize employees as members of families.
- Use your influence to support legislation that will improve children's lives so they can become the productive workforce of the future.
- Provide business skills and expertise to programs serving children in need.
- Sponsor a children's program, such as a child care center or Head Start program.
- Hold fund-raisers for community programs serving children.

First Christian Church in south Minneapolis offers a parent break program on Friday evenings. It is a cooperative venture. Congregation members and neighborhood parents volunteer to provide low-cost care to neighborhood children. One of the organizers remembers one mother dropping her children off just so that she could go home and take a bath alone. "She said she hadn't been alone in her apartment since her kids were born."

"There was a child went forth every day,
And the first object he looked upon, that
object he became."

Walt Whitman

- Encourage your employees to volunteer in programs serving children and allow them to use some of their paid time to do it.
- Ask your employees how you can best meet their needs as parents. Discuss family issues with them and implement their suggestions when possible.

• As the media

- Feature good news about children and families of all races, cultures, and incomes in your community.
- Use your advertising strategies to recruit volunteers for community children's programs.
- Commit regular time or space to important issues facing families and children. KIDS COUNT can provide the data.
- Expand children's programming shown on local television.
- Set and follow better standards for broadcasting sex and violence on television.

• As an elected official

- Listen to what constituent families say about their life circumstances; take special care to hear from families who may be too busy or too stressed to come to legislative, county board or city council meetings.
- Support wage, tax, and safety net policies that ensure all families have adequate incomes.
- Invest local and state dollars in prevention programs; make the needs of your locality and the State of Minnesota known to federal officials.
- Make the needs of children a priority in your next campaign.
- Make time for the children in your own life so you can set an example for others.
- Use your position of leadership to bring community resources together to help children.

Dakota County Child Abuse Prevention Council sponsors an annual "Capture the Dream" contest for local amateur photographers. The photographs show nurturing, healthy relationships between children and adults and are published in the county's annual "report card" on its quality of life.

DATA METHODS AND NOTES

• Methods

Minnesota KIDS COUNT obtained data for the base and current years from several state agencies including the Office of the State Demographer, the Department of Health, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Education, and the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

To find the percent change between the base and current years, Minnesota KIDS COUNT used the formula:

$$\frac{\text{current year \% or \#} - \text{base year \% or \#}}{\text{base year \% or \#}}$$

(Be aware that while percentages are a good measure of the relative depth of a problem, they should be interpreted with caution when applied to small numbers because in these cases percentages can distort the relative magnitude of the problem. For example, the rate of change between 5% and 10% is 100%, even though the difference on a number line is only 5 points. Compare this to the 66% rate of change between 30% and 50% where the difference on a number line is 20.)

Also, be aware that sample groups of less than 30, while important in themselves, should be approached with caution because they are too small for statistical interpretation.)

• Notes

In all cases children refers to persons who are age 17 or under. 1980 total child population data are from Table 173 of *General Social and Economic Characteristics Minnesota, 1980 Census of Population*, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census.

1990 total child population data are from Table P13 of the U.S. Census provided by the University of Minnesota Machine Readable Data Center.

1986 and 1991 child population data are a linear interpolation and extrapolation respectively of 1980 and 1990 Census data.

In the tables, ">100%" in the "change" column indicates zero in the base year and greater than zero in the current year; a "...," indicates zero in both years.

Race designation at birth is recorded on the birth certificate by the mother, or, if not so designated, determined by the Minnesota Department of Health using a method that incorporates information about the race of each parent.

Race or ethnic designation of children living in poverty is based on how people described themselves to the Census.

Birth data from the Minnesota Department of Health include live births only. Categories of live births in this report include children born to unmarried parents, born to mothers with less than 12 years education, born to mothers under age 18, or with a birthweight of 5.5 pounds or less.

Percent of Children Living in Poverty. The percent of Minnesota children living in poverty is the percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the poverty line. "Related children" means the children of the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption, and any other person under age 18 who is living in the household and related to the family head. Using 1980 and 1990 census data the Office of the State Demographer provided the poverty rates for all children. Poverty rates by race for 1989 are from Table P119 of the 1990 census and were provided by the University of Minnesota Machine Readable Data Center.

The federal government sets the poverty line annually. It is based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964, then modified in 1969 and again in 1980. Its core is the 1960 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the late 1950s. After analyzing the results of a 1955 survey of food consumption, the Department of Agriculture concluded that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their incomes on food; hence, the Social Security Administration defined the poverty threshold as three times the cost of the economy food plan. The federal government revises the poverty thresholds annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. Poverty thresholds are applied on a national basis and are not adjusted for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living.

Percent of children living with a single parent is the percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. "Related children" means the children of the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption, and any other children under

age 18 who are living in the household and related to the family head. Minnesota KIDS COUNT used Table P23 of the 1990 Census and Table 94 of the 1980 Census to determine the percent of children living in single parent families. These tables identify the number of children in each county who live with a married couple, a male head of household or a female head of household.

Percent of children dependent on AFDC is the percent of children under age 18 in each county who received AFDC. The Minnesota Department of Human Services provided Minnesota KIDS COUNT with a count of children on AFDC. The count is the monthly average of all children receiving AFDC payments between July 1 and June 30 of the selected fiscal years. Minnesota KIDS COUNT translated the data to percentage form by dividing the average number of children receiving AFDC by the number of children living in households with one adult or a married couple (an interpolation and extrapolation of Table 94 from the 1980 Census and Table P23 of the 1990 Census).

Percent of children born to unmarried parents is the percentage of infants whose parents mark "no" to question #27 on Minnesota's Certificate of Live Birth, "Child born in wedlock." Minnesota KIDS COUNT obtained a county-by-county count of total births and births to unmarried parents from the Center for Health Statistics of the Minnesota Health Department for the years 1986 and 1991, then converted the data to percentage form by dividing the number of children born to unmarried parents by total births.

Percent of babies weighing 5.5 pounds or less at birth is the percentage of infants whose birth certificates indicate that they weighed 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) or less at birth. The Center for Health Statistics of the Minnesota Health Department provided the information to Minnesota KIDS COUNT. It is based on information collected by the Center for Health Statistics from birth certificates.

Percent of children born to mothers who are less than age 18 is the percentage of infants born to women who were less than age 18 at the time of the child's birth. The Center for Health Statistics of the Minnesota Health Department provided the information to Minnesota KIDS COUNT. It is based on information collected by the Center for Health Statistics from birth certificates.

Percent of children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years education is the percentage of infants born to women who had fewer than 12 years of formal education at the time of the child's birth. The Center for Health Statistics of the



Minnesota Health Department provided the information to Minnesota KIDS COUNT. It is based on information collected by the Center for Health Statistics from birth certificates.

Substantiated child abuse and neglect is the number of children for whom a report of child abuse of any kind or neglect was substantiated by a child protection worker in 1986 or 1991. Substantiated abuse means that the local social service agency has conducted an assessment in response to a report and has found that maltreatment occurred. The term "substantiated" is used interchangeably with the term "determined." In order to maintain a basis for comparison, Minnesota KIDS COUNT looked only at the categories of abuse for which the definitions remained consistent from 1986 through 1991. They include physical, sexual and emotional abuse, and neglect. The Minnesota Department of Human Services provided the information on a county-by-county basis.

Percent of children dropping out of school is the percentage of children who registered in a public school in September of the school year and left before the end of the year without transferring records to another school. A one-to-one correspondence between students and dropouts does not exist because a particular student may "drop out" of school more than once in a single year. Individual schools collect the information. Local school boards forward it to the Minnesota Department of Education. The reports do not include information regarding children attending schools on Indian reservations. The Department provided Minnesota KIDS COUNT with counts by race or ethnicity. Minnesota KIDS COUNT determined the overall dropout rate for each county by aggregating the racial groups, then dividing the dropout number by the total number of students. Dropout rates by racial and ethnic group were determined by dividing the number of children who dropped out in each group by the total number of students in the same group.

Percent of crimes committed by children against people is the percentage of juvenile justice petitions filed for homicide, aggravated assault, kidnapping, criminal sexual conduct, and robbery in 1986 and 1991. Since the percentage is of all juvenile petitions that were felony crimes against a person, a one-to-one correspondence between the number of petitions and the number of juveniles committing this type of offense does not exist. The Research and Planning Office of State Court Administration of the Supreme Court of Minnesota provided the data on a county-by-county basis.

Child suicides, homicides and other violent deaths is the number of children under age 18 who died from murder, suicide, or vehicular homicide. The Center for Health Statistics of the Minnesota Health Department provided the information to Minnesota KIDS COUNT. It is based on information collected by the Center for Health Statistics from death certificates.

• Endnotes

- 1 CDF-MN, You Should Know, Sept. 1993.
- 2 This is equal to three-fourths of the federal government's poverty level for a family of three in 1993. Full-time annual wage before taxes: \$4.25/hour x 2,080 hours = \$8,840. The federal poverty level for a family of three published in the February 1993 Federal Register was \$11,890.
- 3 United States House of Representatives, File #3278.
- 4 Minnesota Department of Revenue outreach campaign materials, 1993.
- 5 Minnesota Department of Human Services, Minnesota's Child Care System: A Report to the Minnesota Legislature, Mar. 1993, p. 29.
- 6 Analysis of 1990 Census data done for Minnesota KIDS COUNT by A. in Malkis of the Urban Coalition of Minneapolis Census Project.
- 7 *Ibid.*
- 8 CDF-MN, *op. cit.*
- 9 Unpublished data, Minnesota Department of Human Services, 1993.
- 10 Unpublished data, Minnesota Department of Human Services, Feb. 1994.
- 11 CDF-MN, *op. cit.*
- 12 Betty Lia-Hoagberg, P. Rode, K. Bellfield, and C. Skovholt, Barriers and Motivators to Prenatal Care: Experiences of Low Income Women, Urban Coalition of Minneapolis, Aug. 1988, p. 1.
- 13 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Securing State Dollars for WIC, 2nd ed., Jan. 1993.

- 14 Urban Coalition of Minneapolis, "Community Dialogues on Infant Mortality and Maternal and Child Health," 1993.
- 15 Minnesota Department of Health, 1991 Health Statistics, p. 18.
- 16 Michael Resnick, "Adolescent Pregnancy Options," Journal of School Health, Vol. 62, #7, Sept. 1992, p. 299.
- 17 Center for Population Options, "Adolescent Pregnancy: A Summary of Prevention Strategies," Mar. 1993, pp. 1-3.
- 18 Esther Wattenberg and D. W. Cassidy, Children of the State: Children in the Child Welfare System, University of Minnesota School of Social Work, April 1992, p. 18.
- 19 Minnesota Department of Human Services, Minnesota's Child Care System: A Report to the 1993 Legislature, Mar. 1993, p. 32.
- 20 National poll by Children's Defense Fund/Newsweek, 1993.
- 21 Office of the State Demographer, Nov. 1993.
- 22 A. Miller, A. Fine, and S. Adams-Taylor, "Monitoring Children's Health: Key Indicators," American Public Health Association, 1989.
- 23 *Ibid.*
- 24 Minnesota KIDS COUNT, "Minnesota Child Support System Fails to Meet Children's Needs," Spring 1993.
- 25 *Ibid.*
- 26 Journal of Public Health, *op. cit.*, p. 315.
- 27 *Ibid.*, p. 313.
- 28 *Ibid.*, p. 315.
- 29 Minnesota Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center, Overview of Juvenile Crime in Minnesota, Feb. 26, 1993, n. 22.
- 30 Wattenberg, *op. cit.*, p. 18.
- 31 Barbara Ronnigen, "Dropout Rate Declines in 1980s," Minnesota Office of Strategic and Long Range Planning, news release, June 2, 1992.

Notes

308

309



Minnesota KIDS COUNCIL ACTION

Name _____
last
 Address _____
city
 Daytime Phone _____
area code phone number
 Evening Phone _____
area code phone number

Please check:

- ☐ Put me on the mailing list for Children's Defense Fund - Minnesota's free monthly newsletter.
- ☐ Add me to the Congregations Concerned for Children child advocates list. I would like to receive action alerts so that I can call my elected officials about public policies affecting children.

Minnesota KIDS COUNCIL ORDER FORM

Name _____
last
 Organization _____
name of organization
 Address _____
city
 Daytime Phone _____
area code phone number
 Evening Phone _____
area code phone number

Send me the following Minnesota KIDS COUNCIL reports:

Minnesota Kids: A Closer Look (\$10 each)

Summary of *Minnesota Kids: A Closer Look* (\$3 each)

Minnesota's Child Support System Fails to Meet Children's Needs; Spun Away Behind from the Start

Prevention Programs Not Reaching Many Minnesota Children; Full page

Postage and handling

Total

\$10 \$
 \$3 \$
 \$0 \$0.00
 \$0 \$0.00
 \$2.00 \$
 \$

(Include check for full amount made out to Congregations Concerned for Children)

☐ Add me/my organization (circle one) to the Minnesota KIDS COUNCIL list for receiving reports

PLACE
19¢
STAMP
HERE

Congregations Concerned for Children
122 West Franklin, Suite 218
Minneapolis, MN 55404

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Congregations Concerned for Children
122 West Franklin, Suite 218
Minneapolis, MN 55404



SPRING 2004

A Closer Look



kids
count
minnesota
1994 Report

Summary

Minnesota Kids - A Closer Look

In order to become adults who are ready to work, raise families and contribute to the community, children need economic security, a good start at birth, and freedom from violence. Yet Minnesota children, whether rural, urban or suburban, are not getting what they need.

On ten of the eleven indicators of child well-being selected by Minnesota KIDS COUNT, Minnesota children are doing worse than they were 5-10 years ago. As child well-being declines overall, it falls even further for Minnesota's children of color.

Minnesota KIDS COUNT's new data book, *Minnesota Kids - A Closer Look*, provides a detailed look at eleven indicators of child well-being and shows, county-by-county, how children are faring on each indicator. The book also tells what children need and how Minnesotans can work together to improve the lives of children in their communities.

KIDS COUNT findings:

Economic security

- The percentage of children living in single parent families in Minnesota rose in every county. Statewide, the rate went from 11.8% in 1980 to 16.2% in 1991 — a 37.3% increase. Five counties saw the rate increase by more than 100%: Mille Lacs, Mahnomon, Wadena, Watonwan, and Marshall.
- The percentage of children living in poverty in Minnesota grew 21.6% (from 10.2% to 12.4%) between the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This occurred despite decreases in the rate of child poverty in 44 of the 87 counties. Lake County saw the most extreme rate of increase — 192.9%.
- The proportion of Minnesota children on AFDC rose by 15.7% statewide between 1986 and 1991. Forty-six counties saw increases, with Wilkin County seeing the largest — 73.4%. The rate decreased in 38 counties, with Watonwan County seeing the greatest decrease — 70.2% — and did not change in three counties.

A good start

- The percentage of children born to unmarried parents grew by 36.8% between 1986 and 1991 statewide. Of the 87 counties, 80 saw increases, four saw decreases and three saw no change. Yellow Medicine County saw the largest increase — 289.7% — and Red Lake County the largest decrease — 7%.
- The proportion of Minnesota children born to mothers under age 18 grew by 8% between 1986 and 1991. The rate increased in 48 counties, decreased in 37 and did not change in two. Mower County saw the most extreme growth — 400%.

Seven of the eleven indicators of child well-being selected by Minnesota KIDS COUNT, however, show that Minnesota children are doing worse than they were 5-10 years ago. As child well-being declines overall, it falls even further for children of color.

- The proportion of Minnesota children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of schooling rose by 12.4% between 1986 and 1991. The proportion increased in 54 counties, with the largest rate of increase occurring in Brown County — 277.3%. The rate decreased in 30 counties and did not change in three.
- The percent of children with low birthweights grew from 5% to 5.3% between 1986 and 1991, increasing in 49 counties, decreasing in 37, and staying the same in one. The largest rate of increase — 218.8% — was in Kanabec County, and the largest decrease — 81.5% — in Lac Qui Parle County.

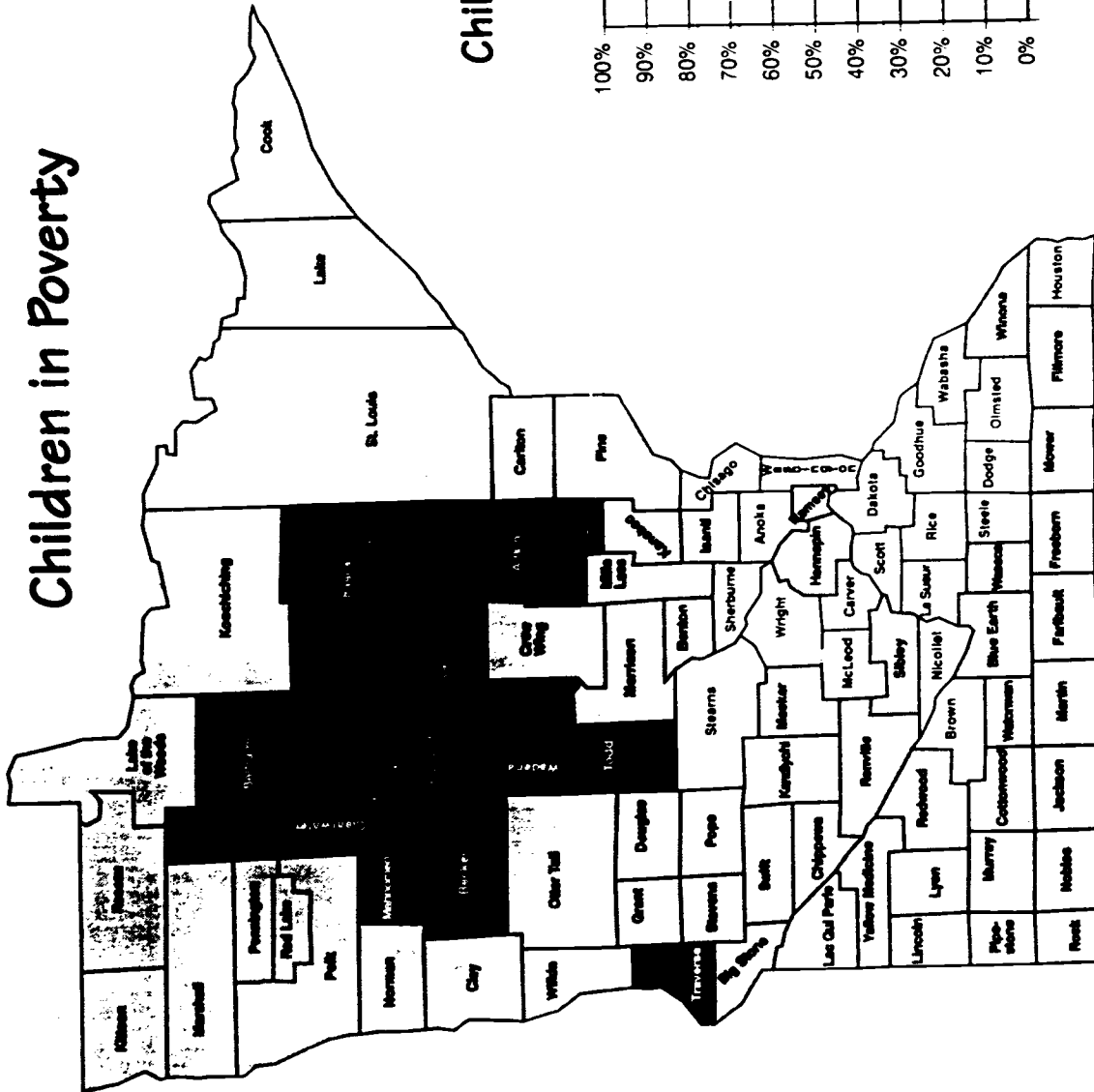
Data for *Minnesota Kids - A Closer Look* were obtained from the 1980 and 1990 U.S. Censuses and from several Minnesota state agencies including the Office of the State Demographer, Department of Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Education and the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

Freedom from violence

- The number of children for whom abuse and neglect were substantiated in Minnesota rose from 7,760 in 1986 to 10,224 in 1991, a 31.8% increase. Mahnomon County saw the largest proportional increase — 625%. Grant and Kittson Counties had the largest proportional decrease — 91.7% each.
- Between school years 1986-87 and 1991-92, the percentage of children dropping out of school before high school graduation rose by 25%. It increased in 51 counties, decreased in 31, and did not change in three (two counties did not report dropout data for 1991-92). In seven counties the rate of increase between the two years was greater than 200%: Cass, Nobles, Jackson, Carver, Grant, Red Lake, and McLeod.
- The percentage of crimes committed by children that are crimes against people grew by 13.8% between 1987 and 1991. Forty-two counties saw increases, 37 saw decreases, and eight counties saw no change. Ten counties with increases had no child crimes against people in 1987. The largest rate of increase occurred in Cass County — 523.1%. Eight counties saw their rates decrease by 100%.
- The only measure of child well-being that improved was the number of violent deaths, which dropped by 25.2% between 1986 and 1991. However, 10 counties that had no violent deaths among children in 1986 had one or more in 1991. Of the 25 counties with increases, Kandiyohi had the largest measurable increase — 500%. Forty-one counties had decreases and 21 had no change.

Minnesota Kids Count, a joint project of the Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota and Congregations Concerned for Children, is funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, with supplementary grants from Norwest Area Foundation and Sheltering Arms Foundation. Minnesota Kids Count provides county-by-county assessments of the condition of Minnesota's children.

Children in Poverty

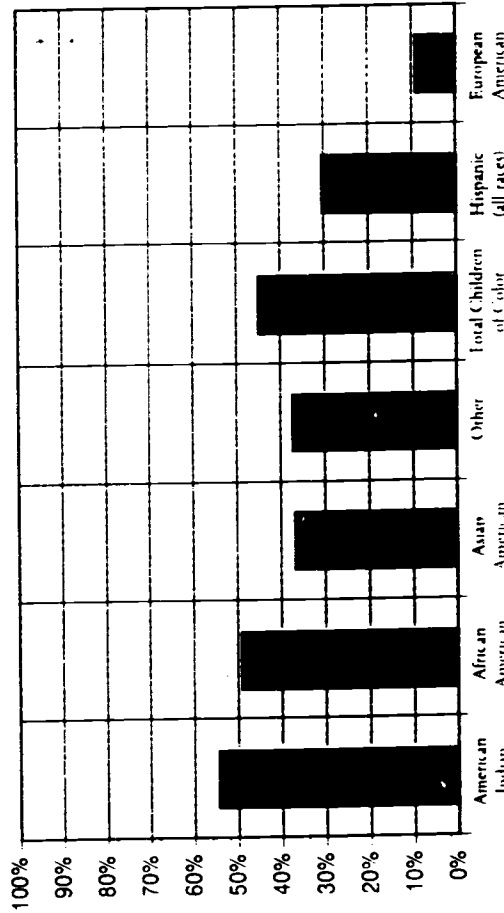


less than 10%
10 - 19.9%
20% and over

"If you don't understand that my children are your children, that my children's well-being is tied to you and your children's well-being, we have a problem."

Mary Azzahir,
Minneapolis Way to Grow Executive Director,

Child Poverty Rates by Race in Minnesota 1990 Census



- American Indian children 54.8%
- African American children 49.5%
- Children of "other" races/ethnic groups 37.5%
- Asian and Pacific Islander American children 37.1%
- Total children of color 45.1%
- Children of Hispanic descent (all races) 30.7%
- European American children 9.7%

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Children of Color in Minnesota

Because of the "white-out" effect of Minnesota's overwhelmingly European American population, the plight of children of color is often masked. In every community, however, children of color are far more likely to be poor and suffer from inadequate housing, unsafe neighborhoods, and lack of access to health care than are children of European descent.

8.5% of Minnesota's children are children of color. While the majority (67.9%) live in Hennepin and Ramsey counties, at least some children of color live in each of the other 85 counties. Well over half of American Indian children, children designated as being of an "other" race, and children of Hispanic descent live outside Hennepin and Ramsey counties.

Looking at three indicators that together illustrate the crisis facing children of color, Minnesota KIDS COUNT finds that children of color are far more likely than children of European descent to be poor, to be born at low birthweight, and to drop out of school.

KIDS COUNT findings:

- In 1989, 45.1% of children of color lived in poor families, as compared with 9.7% of European American children. In six counties — Clearwater, Itasca, Kitson, Lake of the Woods, Pennington, and Red Lake — over two-thirds of all children of color were poor.
- In 1991, 9.1% of children of color were born weighing less than 5.5 pounds, as compared with 4.9% of European American children. In nine counties — Brown, Clearwater, Freeborn, Hennepin, Itasca, Lake, Nobles, Olmsted, and Stearns — over 10% of newborns of color weighed under 5.5 pounds. In all except one of these counties, Stearns, the rate was over twice that for white children.
- In 1991, the proportion of children of color who dropped out of school — 10.3% — was over three times that of European American children — 2.8%. In five counties — Chicago, Clearwater, Kandiyohi, Otter Tail, and Sibley — at least one-fifth of all children of color dropped out of school.

The Full Report...

Minnesota Kids—A Closer Look is the first annual report of Minnesota KIDS COUNT. The full report is 147 pages and details the condition of children in each of Minnesota's 87 counties. Additional data on the needs of children of color are included, as well as a list of actions individuals, policy makers and communities can take to improve the lives of children.

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Counties in which poverty rates for children of color are higher than the state average for all children (12.4%, 1989)

To order a full report of *Minnesota Kids—A Closer Look*, send \$10 to Congregations Concerned for Children, 122 W. Franklin Ave., Mpls. MN 55404, (612) 870-3660. To order an additional copy of the summary, send \$3 to the same address.

Minnesota



DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

- Total population 4,424,763
- Children under age 18 1,167,909
 - African American 36,541
 - American Indian 19,920
 - Asian American 34,376
 - European American 1,068,156
 - Other 8,916
 - Hispanic (of all races) 21,613
- Children under age 6 406,751
- Median family income \$30,111

ECONOMICS

- Profile (1990)
 - Economic growth rate 7.0%
 - Largest industry Services: 23.4%
 - Second largest industry Durable goods manufacturing: 13.1%
- Industry Growth (1980-1990)
 - Fastest Services
 - Slowest Construction
- Unemployment rate (1993) 5.1%

PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Worse (100%) (75%) (50%) (25%) 0% 25% 50% 75% 100% Better

Indicators

Family Economics

Children in poverty (1979-1989)	10.2%	12.4%	21.6%
Children in single parent households (1980-1990)	11.8%	16.2%	37.3%
Children dependent on AFDC	8.9%	10.3%	15.7%

Birth Circumstances

Children born to unmarried parents	16.3%	22.3%	36.8%
Children weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth	5.0%	5.3%	6.0%
Children born to mothers under age 18	2.5%	2.7%	8.0%
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education	8.9%	10.0%	12.4%

Signs of Trouble

Children abused and neglected	7,760	10,224	31.8%
Children dropping out of school (School years 1986-87 and 1990-91)	2.8%	3.5%	25.0%
Children's crimes against people (1987-1991)	5.8%	6.6%	13.8%
Children dying violently	266	199	25.2%

State

What You Can Do to Help Children

To improve the lives of Minnesota's children, individuals, communities and policy makers must accept responsibility for all children in their communities. Find out about the children in your community by reading your county profile. Then take one or more of these actions for children. For more action ideas, see the full report, *Minnesota Kids—A Closer Look*.

As an individual...

- Spend time with the children in your life.
- Call the Child Advocates Hotline, 1-800-626-6108 for Greater Minnesota, or 871-1473 in the Twin cities, to learn specific policy actions to take for children.

As a community...

- Establish a parent-voter registration drive at schools, child care centers, clinics and hospitals.
- Offer and promote parent education classes for all parents.

As a religious congregation...

- Hold a Children's Sabbath to raise the visibility of children's needs and gifts.
- Offer a parent break, child care program, or after-school youth program for children in your community.

As an employer...

- Encourage employees to volunteer at their children's school, and to attend their school programs and conferences during work hours.
- Provide business skills and expertise to programs serving children.

As the media..

- Set and follow improved standards for broadcasting sex and violence.
- Feature good news about children and families of all races, cultures, and incomes.

As an elected official...

- Make the needs of children a priority in work and action.
- Use your position of leadership to bring community resources together to help children.



Minnesota KIDS COUNT

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"Parent by parent, youth by youth, voter by voter, professional by professional, congregation by congregation, club by club, community by community, foundation by foundation, corporation by corporation, city by city, county by county, state by state-- all Americans must commit personally and as voters to a national crusade of conscience and action that will ensure that no child is left behind. Only we -- individually and collectively -- can transform our nation's priorities."

Marian Wright Edeiman, President
Children's Defense Fund